FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 088 *4 May 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Soviet Media Continue Comment, Reportage Regarding SALT AA 1
'Unreasonable' Attitude of Opponents AA 1
[Anikin, Lukyanov]
Turner's Doubts About SALT AA 1
[Yevgenyev in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Apr]
Political Concessions From USSR Unrealistic AA 2
USSR, U.S. SALT Delegations Hold Another Meeting AA 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Soviet Contribution to International Politics Lauded CC 1
[PRAVDA Editorial 30 Apr]
Achievements, Difficulties of Communist Movement Assessed CC 2
[PRAVDA Editorial Article 1 May]
PRAVDA on World May Day Celebrations CC 9
IZVESTIYA Editorial Hails 30th Anniversary of Peace Movement CC 9
[27 Apr]
Soviet Delegate Addresses UN ECOSOC Session CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Cites Communique on Talks Between Carter, Ohira A 1
Difficulties in Trade Talks [Ablamov]

CHINA

Deng Xiaoping Threatens To Teach Vietnam 'Another Lesson' B 1
[Kornilov]
PRAVDA Article Justifies PRC Invasion of SRV [Lebedev] B 1
TASS Cites Reports on U.S. Military Delegation Visiting PRC B 2
Maoists Tried To Make Deal With U.S. in 1940's B 2
[Alekseyev]
Beijing, Cairo Sign Cooperation Program B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese, S. Korean Chiefs of Staff Hold Talks in Seoul C 1
U.S. Military Continues Occupation of Okinawa C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Amin Notes Growing Ties Between Soviet, Afghan Trade Unions D 1
Sri Lanka Communists, Socialists Adopt Resolution D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further Reportage on PRC's Provocations Against SRV E 1
SRV Foreign Minister Interview E 1
Armed Clashes E 1
Report From South Vietnam Denounces Beijing's Policies E 2
[Krichevskiy]
Kampuchea's Ros Samay Addresses May Day Meeting E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR Ambassador to Moscow Gives Press Conference F 1
CPSU's Rusakov Receives Bulgarian Communist Youth Leader F 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 29 Apr]

WESTERN EUROPE

USSR, France Aid 'Warming' of European Political Climate G 1
[Katin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 1 May]
Kosygin Receives Departing French Ambassador de Leusse G 2
Soviet-Finnish Body onTransport, Communications Ties Meets G 3
[PRAVDA 28 Apr]
Konotop-Led CPSU Delegation Visits Sweden 21-28 April G 3
[PRAVDA 28 Apr]
FRG Peace Society Delegation in USSR 22-29 April G 4
German Communist Party Members Visit Moscow G 5
Kosygin Receives Italian 'Montedison' President G 5
Briefs: Nuclear Sales to Finland; Greek Student Delegation; G 5
FRG Ambassador in Alma-Ata

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Negev Bases Plans Threaten 'Peace Edifice' H 1
[Sturua in IZVESTIYA 27 Apr]
U.S. Pressuring Saudis To Renounce Condemnation of Treaty H 2
Motahhari's Funeral, Khomeyni's Remarks Against Terrorists H 2
Demchenko Describes Iranian Scene, Problems To Be Solved H 2
[PRAVDA 2 May]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuba's Almeida Discusses Preparations for Nonalined Meeting K 1
Kirillin Receives Cuban Science, Technology Chief [IZVESTIYA 28 Apr] K 2
PRC, Chile Reportedly Planning Antarctic 'Space Research' K 3
Foreign Ministry Announces Death of Ambassador to Costa Rica K 3
[IZVESTIYA 27 Apr]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Yepishev Hails Brezhnev Book on Detente, Defense Policy R 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Apr]
Briefs: Kiev Official's Death R 7

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 1-3 May T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Spring Sowing Campaign Progress T 2
[Osychkin 26 Apr]
Hurricane Causes Electrical Damage in Omskaya Oblast T 4
[Gavrichkin in IZVESTIYA 27 Apr]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Brezhnev Presents Awards to Soviet, Bulgarian Cosmonauts U 1
Presentation Announced U 1
Brezhnev, Cosmonauts Make Speeches U 1

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE COMMENT, REPORTAGE REGARDING SALT

'Unreasonable' Attitude of Opponents

LD031635 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Viktor Anikin and Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] The disarmament topic holds an important position among news agency dispatches and other media abroad. One major step toward stopping the arms race must be a new Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons. The well-known American Senator Edward Kennedy has spoken out in favor of getting this treaty concluded as soon as possible, TASS reports. In a New York speech he stressed the vital significance of a SALT agreement in the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States, for an overall peace and for the sake of security. He said further that he supports U.S. efforts in this direction and expressed the hope that the American Senate would ratify the SALT-II agreement.

The Foreign Policy Association, an influential organization which joins eminent political figures and diplomats, disarmament experts and scientists, has proclaimed its positive attitude to the agreement.

However, a note of discord with the strivings of a majority of Americans is sounded by the voices of individual, bellicose-minded senators and a number of reactionary organizations. Thus in a recent Washington speech the fairly well-known Senator Nunn, in the wake of other cold war troubadours, declared without any evidence that the SALT agreement allegedly strengthens the military superiority of the Soviet Union over the United States. This sort of attitude is encountering rejection at the hands of sober-minded Americans. As the NATION writes, in gambling with peace the opponents of SALT are acting in an unreasonable and irresponsible fashion.

Turner's Doubts About SALT

LD031511 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Article by N. Yevgenyev under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Admiral Turner 'Plots a Course'"]

[Text] Part of CIA Director Admiral S. Turner's job is to look after state secrets. But recently he has suddenly "changed" his job. Speaking in a special Senate committee meeting [kompaniya] on intelligence, Turner divulged certain "secret" information. And he obviously did it deliberately. He said that as a result of the loss of tracking stations in Iran his department believes that the United States is no longer capable of monitoring the implementation of the treaty with the Soviet Union on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT-II). In so doing he was, as it were, plotting a course for the treaty opponents.

And so it turned out. As the New York DAILY NEWS writes, only an hour after Turner's speech certain senators began to circulate the admiral's appraisal. Casting totally groundless doubts on the Soviet Union's conscientiousness as a partner in the agreement, its opponents launched a vociferous campaign against the signing of the SALT-II treaty. They are trying to make Americans believe, the same paper writes, that the agreement "does not correspond to U.S. interests," insures "excessive advantages" for the Soviet Union and enables it to "deceive the United States."

Torrents of false arguments against the agreement poured down on ordinary Americans. A campaign against SALT-II is also being waged by reactionary organizations like "the American Security Council," the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," the "Committee on the Present Danger," the "American Conservative Union" and others.

This campaign has been joined by Senators H. Jackson, S. Nunn, J. Garn and others. These organizations and personalities are squandering millions of dollars on manipulating minds. For this purpose programs about the imaginary "Soviet danger" are shown on television, articles are published and speeches are made.

The opponents of the agreement are so active that you automatically suspect them of being against any strategic arms reductions at all. In fact, Turner's "argument" is not worth a bent penny. Given the existing techniques for monitoring the agreement both sides have quite adequate facilities. The attacks by Jackson and others do not hold water. President Carter has said that the agreement will "significantly limit the potential of the strategic arms race." Prominent American military specialist H. Scoville stressed that reactionary circles' attempts to prevent the conclusion of a SALT-II agreement "endanger the cause of peace and detente." I believe, he stressed, that this agreement will "correspond to U.S. interests and to the interests of strengthening peace and relaxation of international tension."

Most ordinary Americans feel the same way. Public opinion polls have shown that more than 75 percent of ordinary Americans are for the conclusion of a SALT-II agreement. This is natural. In fact, the strategic arms limitation has become a vital necessity since it serves the interests of world peace and of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

Thanks to our country's constructive and consistent policy the SALT-II talks have now entered the final stage. This document will create for a number of years an effective barrier in the path of the further stockpiling of the most destructive and expensive types of weapons. Moreover, it will exercise a powerful influence on Soviet-American relations and on the international situation as a whole.

If the U.S. senators, as American propaganda maintains, really do reflect the interests of the people and not of the military industrial complex they must heed the view of the majority of the U.S. population. As for Admiral Turner, he clearly has a different course in mind. A course leading to a new stage in the nuclear arms race.

Political Concessions From USSR Unrealistic

LD032220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the United States the struggle around the Soviet-U.S. talks on SALT is becoming more acute every day. This vitally urgent problem is now at the center of U.S. political life. In the United States, our commentator notes, there are forces that do not like the positive development in Soviet-U.S. relations, and because of this they are trying to undermine the agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments and to poison the atmosphere so that it will be impossible to ratify the treaty.

Among the opponents of the agreement are retired generals, so-called specialists on strategic problems, and some organs of the press that have become direct exponents for the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex. This ill-assorted opposition is united around several conservative, reactionary organizations which, according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, have already spent over $5 million on the whole in carrying out a campaign with the aim, as the paper writes, of mobilizing displeasure among the population with the Soviet-U.S. treaty.

The opponents of the agreement are at present talking a great deal about the fact that it does not, so they say, insure sufficient control over its implementation, or that this control is unreliable, and in such a case, there is allegedly no guarantee that the Soviet Union will not violate the treaty.

In reply, one may say that the Soviet Union, as is well known to everyone, strictly adheres to its obligations. Representatives of the U.S. administration have more than once admitted that on the Soviet side there have been no violations of the provisional agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments. Discussions on the unreliability of control have, as their aim, instigating doubt in the system of control which has been accepted by the sides and which are reliably recommended itself with the help of national-technical means.

The implementation of already existing agreements in the sphere of limitations on strategic armaments has convincingly proved that such means of control fully answer their requirements and this is completely applicable to the new agreement.

Other opponents of the agreement assert that as a result of the agreement, the Soviet Union will, seemingly, win and the United States will lose strategically. These kinds of statements are not being made for the first time, but it must be known by Americans, including critics of SALT-II, that reliable security is required for the Soviet Union, and security for both countries as well as other states will be greater if the arms race is curbed.

Some opponents of the agreement would like to tie it in with questions which bear no relation to it. They are quite inappropriate insofar as both sides are equally interested in the agreement and there is no talk of doing any sort of good turn for the Soviet Union. The reckonings of the opponents of detente that the blocking of the agreement will help them to gain some kinds of political concessions from the Soviet Union are completely realistic.

USSR, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS HELD ANOTHER MEETING

LD031212 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 3, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the USA to the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks held another meeting here today.

SOVIET CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL POLITICS LAUDED

LD031357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "May Day Banners Over the World"]

[Text] Tomorrow the peoples of all continents will solemnly celebrate the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism. The communists' call--"Proletarians of the world, unite!"--will resound once again over the columns of demonstrators and from the platforms of mass rallies and meetings.

The Soviet people are greeting the May Day festival closely rallied around their Leninist Communist Party. Fulfilling the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia are tirelessly strengthening the motherland's economic might and defense capability.

The authority and influence of real socialism in world affairs are also increasing because the peoples of the seven fraternal socialist states are marching shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people. The successes of the socialist countries, their relations founded on the principles of internationalism, full equality of rights and mutual assistance and their joint actions in defense of peace, freedom and democracy exert a tremendous influence on the development of the international situation. United by common Marxist-Leninist ideas and by unity of purpose--to create the new society--the peoples of our community are advancing confidently under the leadership of their communist parties along the path of deepening and improving friendly cooperation in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life.

This year the fraternal countries are celebrating the 30th anniversary of CEMA--an important instrument in organizing a new type of international economic relations. Compared with 1970, the CEMA countries' production potential has almost doubled, which has substantially enabled them to overtake the Common Market states in terms of the production of a number of key types of industrial output. All this imparts special resonance to the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogan calling for the further strengthening of the world socialist system and the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist community countries.

Recent months have been marked by a further increase in the strike struggle of working people in the capitalist world. Militant actions by West German metallurgists, British miners, American truckers, French air staff [aviatory] and Japanese railroad men show that the determination of the working class to rebuff the monopolies' encroachments upon the rights and interests of working people is growing.

The communist parties are playing an increasingly active role in upholding the working people's interests and defending democratic freedoms. Setting out to festive demonstrations, the Soviet communists and our country's working people send fraternal greetings to the working class of capitalist countries and its combat vanguard--the communist and workers parties: Long live proletarian internationalism--the tested and mighty weapon of the international working class!

The growing might of the world socialist system and the activation of democratic and liberation movements in different parts of the world are substantially limiting the imperialists and their allies' opportunities to export counterrevolution and suppress the people's will.

An instructive lesson has been taught to the Beijing hegemonists by the heroic Vietnamese people, who were resolutely supported by the USSR, the other socialist states, the communist parties and the progressive public throughout the world. It has been convincingly demonstrated that the times when an aggressor, relying on brute force, could dictate his will to other peoples are vanishing irrevocably into the past. A new society is confidently being built in Afghanistan; the people of Iran, despite stubborn resistance from internal and external reaction, have successfully accomplished an anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution. In Asia, Africa and Latin America the peoples are embarking more and more resolutely on the path of national rebirth and progressive socioeconomic transformations. The forces of national and social liberation are now on a historic offensive. May the mighty invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of the present day--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--strengthen.

May Day is a festival of labor and peace. It is profoundly natural that the Soviet Union, the world's first state of the working people, is in the vanguard of the forces upholding mankind's most precious asset--peace on our planet. Thanks above all to our motherland's initiatives and the fraternal socialist states' joint actions, an appreciable easing of international tension and a shift to the policy of detente, particularly in Europe, have been secured in recent years. The Soviet Union consistently advocates ending the arms race and implementing disarmament.

The Soviet-French talks held in Moscow were a bright new demonstration of the USSR's fidelity to the cause of peace, detente and equitable international cooperation. Noting the importance of traditional Soviet-French cooperation for improving the international political climate, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared: "On the threshold of the seventies the Soviet Union and France contributed to the shift toward the policy of detente. On the threshold of the eighties an even larger-scale task is arising: to make detente triumph irrevocably throughout the world. Peace and detente are political twins. When detente is established, peace will be strengthened."

This line enjoys the unanimous support of the Soviet people. On the eve of May Day they proclaim:

"Long live the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union:

"Let us implement the program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples:"

ACHIEVEMENTS, DIFFICULTIES OF COMMUNIST MOVEMENT ASSESSED

LD031325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 79 pp 4-5 LD

[Editorial article: "Great Movement of the Present Day"]

[Text] Our time is a time of radical social changes. The complexion of the world is changing before our eyes, and changing for the better.

The most revolutionary class--the working class--is the leader [gegemon] of the social revolution of the 20th century, the progressive force of the historical changes of our time. In turn, the international communist movement--the greatest ideological and political force of the present day--acts as the working class' militant vanguard and its leader.

No other political movement in history has passed through the crucible of such keen class battles. Heading the masses in these battles, the communists have accumulated unrivalled experience. Life confirms that the communists' strength and advantage lies in the fact that they are acting in accordance with the objective natural laws of the development of human society and are embodying in specific deeds the world historical mission of the working class. The scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism enables them to give the most correct answers to the hardest questions set by the course of history and to define realistic paths for their practical solution--paths adequate for the situation. The correct application of the theory of scientific communism on the basis of a profound analysis and consideration of the specific conditions of their countries enables the communists to lead the working class and working masses to new victories in defense of their daily interests, in the struggle for peace and socialism. The international communist movement acts as a carrier of the ideals of true humanism, justice and prosperity for the masses. The fraternal parties--those which guide the creation and improvement of the new society and those which are struggling for the revolutionary restructuring of an old society--are firmly retaining the historical initiative.

The present stage of the crisis of the capitalist system is convincing an increasingly greater number of people that this system cannot resolve the tasks presently facing mankind. But the ideologists and politicians of imperialism are naturally reluctant to recognize this. Quite the opposite, their efforts are aimed at proving that mankind allegedly has no alternative to capitalism. Colossal funds are used to discredit the communist movement and slander it in the eyes of the public and to prove that it pursues aims running counter to the people's desires and needs. Subtle speculations over differences between the parties which comprise it and attempts to prove that it does not represent a force capable of acting cohesively on a world scale are subordinated to the task of weakening the communist movement. Anticommunist propaganda is programmed by its masters in such a way as to sow discord in the communist movement, split the fraternal parties and undermine their ideological and political foundations. Here extensive use is made of an old provocative method--the distortion of the communist parties' real positions on fundamental issues of theory and practice, including the falsification of their attitudes toward each other and the communist movement as a whole.

The CPSU is struggling resolutely and uncompromisingly against this anticommunist strategy. As an inalienable, organic part of the world communist movement, the CPSU judges it as a whole by its real role in world affairs and by the real positions which it adopts in resolving the fundamental problems of the present day linked with the destiny of peace and progress.

The main problem is to protect the peoples against a world thermonuclear war. The communists were the first to begin the antifascist struggle, courageously heading, during World War II, the historic battle against Hitler's Germany and the resistance movement. They were among the front ranks of the international movement of peace champions during the cold war. And today, too, they are in the vanguard of the struggle against the forces of war and reaction encroaching on man's foremost and basic right--the right to life. The communists make an enormous contribution to the cause of the struggle against the threat of war. They regard the relaxation of international tension, won by the joint efforts of the socialist community countries and all peace-loving states, political parties and public movements, as a major achievement and at the same time as a very important precondition for the further struggle for the radical vital interests of the peoples and for the great ideals of socialism.

In building up the scale of military preparations, the aggressive circles of imperialism are counting on taking revenge for the defeats inflicted on it over the past few decades by the revolutionary and liberation forces. The preparation of new wars and the arms race unleashed by imperialism is the greatest threat today.

Unless an end is put to this, a new world war may break out whose fatal consequences in the nuclear age are obvious to every sensible person. It is for precisely this reason that the communists are urging all progressive peace-loving forces to struggle tirelessly against the arms race and for the consolidation of detente and for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The prevention of world war for over 3 decades under conditions of imperialism's continuing domination of a considerable portion of the world shows convincingly that the socialist community countries and the working class headed by the communist vanguard, and the world's other peace-loving forces can insure peace and with it the conditions for man's progress.

The communists of the fraternal socialist countries are realizing in practice the fundamental historical aims of the communist movement. They guide the development of socialist society under the most diverse conditions. The Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, are building communism. The alliance and friendship of the socialist community states are an important source of their all-round progress and at the same time a key condition for preserving and strengthening universal peace. This community exerts a profound positive influence on life in present-day society.

It is also now clear to every unprejudiced person that were it not for real socialism, colonial oppression would have dragged on indefinitely and the peoples' liberation movement would have been unable to win such outstanding victories. There is also no doubt that if the working class and the working people of the capitalist countries are able to wage the struggle in its present stages and forms, then again this is explained largely by the new correlation of forces in the international arena and by the growing influence exerted by real socialism on world development. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "under the conditions of the consolidation of the positions of socialism and the national liberation forces in the world, the communist movement is achieving outstanding successes. Naturally, we welcome this wholeheartedly."

The capitalist part of the world, where the communists have achieved a marked advance in recent decades, remains the arena of dogged class battles. Fraternal parties now operate in 76 nonsocialist countries and have almost 5 million people among their ranks. In the seventies alone the numerical strength of these parties increased by over 1 million. Tens of millions of voters vote for them. The communists play an active role in many national and international trade union, youth, women's and other public organizations. Some communist parties--for instance those of France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Japan, Finland, Greece and Cyprus--have become such major political forces in their countries that the ruling circles cannot undertake any actions of significance without taking into account these parties' positions. The desperate resistance which the internal and external reaction is offering in the case of a number of countries to the communists' participation in government is graphic testimony to the important place which the communist parties have won in these countries' affairs and to the magnitude of their authority among the people.

The German Communist Party is struggling courageously. The communists are actively and persistently reinforcing their influence in Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Norway and a number of other West European countries. The Communist Party in the main country of imperialism--the United States--is struggling staunchly. The Communist Party of India is persistently defending its people's vital interests and their countries' honor and legitimate national rights. The Communist Party of Israel is showing itself to be a consistent fighter for the people's true interests and against the ruling circles' chauvinist policy.

Hard trials have befallen the communists of Latin America. By terror and cruel repressions the fascist and dictatorial regimes have tried, and in a number of countries continue to try to this day, to liquidate the communist movement on the continent and thus deprive the peoples of their most progressive, selfless and ideologically armed vanguard in the struggle for true national sovereignty, economic independence and social progress. But here, too, the communist movement is ineradicable and continues to honorably fulfill its lofty patriotic and class-based mission. The fraternal parties of Argentina, Panama, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Mexico are consolidating their positions. The communists of Chile and Uruguay have restored their organizations and are mobilizing the masses to resist the dictatorial regimes. The communists of Paraguay, Brazil, Guatemala, Haiti, Salvador and other countries are continuing to struggle courageously under difficult underground conditions. Surmounting enormous difficulties, the South American democratic anti-imperialist movements are gathering strength and preserving their firm faith in the victory of their just cause.

The communists not only concentrate the public's attention on urgent social problems but advance specific programs for their solution. They have acquired the opportunity to exert the most active influence on the main aspects of social life, forcing the ruling classes to reckon with the demands of the masses and take into account the communist parties' initiatives. Now that capitalism is proceeding through a new phase of its general crisis, the social contradictions are being aggravated, and the rebuff dealt by the working class and working people to the monopolies' antipopular policy is growing, it is precisely the communists who are suggesting measures to curb inflation and rid people of unemployment and the other troubles caused by the domination of big capital. It is from the communists that the initiative comes in advancing programs formulating a democratic alternative to state-monopoly policy. This role of the communist parties is illustrated particularly clearly under the conditions of the obvious crisis of the traditional bourgeois parties which are demonstrating their inability to cope with the most acute socioeconomic problems.

Anundisputed service being rendered by the communists is their daily struggle for democracy, whether it is a case of winning more favorable conditions for the struggle for socialism, repelling the reaction's attempts to infringe on, or totally negate, the working people's rights and freedoms, or a case of national sovereignty or the real emancipation of women.

The ideologists of capitalism, V.I. Lenin wrote, mockingly "depict matters as though the bourgeoisie had given the working people 'pure democracy...'" (Complete Collected Works Vol 37 p 493). These ruses have been particularly widespread in recent years when, under cover of the phony flag of the so-called "defense of human rights," bourgeois politicians have not only mounted a slander campaign against the socialist states but also intensified their offensive against the masses' elementary democratic rights in their own countries. But whatever pseudodemocratic garb imperialism uses as cover, whether it is the "human rights" campaign or arguments about "human relations" and "social participation", the truth cannot be concealed: Imperialism's policy, by its nature, is hostile to the power of the people and social progress.

Broad public forces interested in their countries' progress and liberation from imperialist domination rally around the working class and its Marxist-Leninist parties in the struggle for democracy.

A characteristic feature of the political complexion of the world today is the inexorable lateral and in-depth spread of the national liberation revolutions.

The people's revolution has triumphed in Afghanistan. The external forces' attempts to turn back the revolutionary process in Ethiopia have failed. Stormy revolutionary-liberation events are transforming Iran. The struggle against the tyrannical regime in Nicaragua continues to develop. The storming of the last bastions of neocolonialism and racism in southern Africa is being stepped up. All this confirms the correctness of the communists' conclusion regarding the invincibility of the peoples' movement toward freedom which is turning more and more clearly against imperialism.

The communists were among those who initiated the national liberation struggle. Awakened by the Great October Revolution, the peoples of the colonies and semicolonies have begun to rise to the struggle more and more resolutely. And, guided by Lenin's teaching, the young communist parties which have arisen there are making enormous efforts to impart a degree of organization to the spontaneous popular demonstrations, to raise the political level of the movement and make it purposeful. The communists have worked, and continue to work tirelessly to enlighten the masses, enlisting them in an active struggle for complete national liberation and social renewal. The countless sacrifices made by the communists in the national liberation struggle have not been in vain.

The communists were the first to advance the idea of creating national patriotic fronts whose vital power has been proved by the actual course of events. They are struggling honestly and selflessly within these alliances. The present programs of the broad liberation forces have included many ideas and principles which the communists invariably uphold. The communists constantly display readiness to cooperate with all patriotic forces in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. They respect people's religious feelings.

The communists were the first to welcome the birth of the revolutionary-democratic parties in a number of liberated countries. They see in these parties not rivals but comrades and fellow-fighters in the struggle for their peoples' supreme interests. The communists are persistently seeking to overcome the difficulties and obstacles on the path of cooperation with these parties, frequently linked with the provocative activity of the imperialist forces and their accomplices. The events in some liberated countries attest to the fact that the violation of relations of cooperation between the national democratic and communist parties and to an even greater extent persecutions of the communists weaken the positions of the young states and objectively assist the internal reaction and colonialist forces.

An important political event of our day is the emergence of countries with a socialist orientation. The communists are making persistent efforts to insure that these countries' advance along their chosen path becomes increasingly confident and successful.

Being consistent internationalists, the communists of the Asian and African countries are striving to strengthen fraternal ties with the communist parties of other countries and place these ties at the service of the cause of the consolidation of the domestic and international positions of the young nation states. There is now a large amount of varied experience confirming the positive significance of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries for the consolidation of their positions and the destiny of world peace. The Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are the natural allies and friends of the peoples who have become masters of their own destiny.

The communist movement is maturing in the struggle against a powerful and perfidious adversary.

In the struggle against the communist movement, imperialism is using direct violence, political provocations, ideological pressure, maneuvering in social policy, and also foreign policy demagogy. The darkest forces of reaction have united under the flag of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. [paragraph continues]

The main task of the organizers of anticommunist strategy is to undermine the communist parties and isolate them from the masses. An important place in this strategy is allocated to the fascists, Trotskiyites, renegades, and counterrevolutionary emigre rabble.

In 26 states of the nonsocialist part of the world the fraternal parties are still outlawed and in many countries communists are treated as state criminals and thrown into prison and executed. But even the parties which operate legally are not protected from repressions and persecutions and cannot feel secure under the conditions of bourgeois legality. Thus, as a result of the "Berufsverbot," communists and other progressive people in the FRG are persecuted. Legal and other provocations are often organized against members of the Communist Party of the United States and other communist parties.

The communist parties in the capitalist countries feel constant and ever-increasing pressure from hostile propaganda. The mass information media in the hands of the ruling classes do not deride the blatant fabrications, falsifications or slander which attempt to discredit the socialist countries, distort the communists' policy and cast aspersions on the very idea of the socialist restructuring of society and on the ideals of communism.

The document of the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties notes that in the interests of the desire of the popular forces for progress and democratic development it is essential "to isolate and vanquish anticommunism." In this connection it is important to oppose by every means the campaigns aimed at discrediting real socialism.

The Beijing leadership has become a direct ally of imperialist reaction in the struggle against the communist movement. In building its relations with the leading powers of the capitalist world, Beijing is emphasizing by every means its readiness to join in the pursuit of imperialism's strategy aimed against the Soviet Union and the socialist world as a whole and against the international communist and entire revolutionary movement. This complicates not only the ideological but the political situation in which the world's communists are struggling within their own countries and in the international arena, and creates additional difficulties for them.

The whole depth of the moral-political decline of the Beijing leaders and all the cynicism of their treacherous course aimed against world socialism and the international communist and national liberation movement and at undermining the relaxation of international tension were fully expressed in the aggression against Socialist Vietnam. The overwhelming majority of communist parties immediately adopted a clear and precise stance and called the aggression aggression and condemned it. Completely aware of their responsibility for the destiny of peace and that of mankind, the communist parties resolutely demanded the unconditional and full withdrawal of the invaders' troops from Vietnam.

The manifestation of the communist parties' lofty international responsibility at such an acute and dangerous moment has tremendous significance and attests to the firmness of the foundations and the depth of the sources of their fraternal solidarity.

The conviction that Beijing's aggression is not simply the latest zigzag in its adventurist foreign policy but the logical expression of the present Chinese leadership's great-power hegemonist strategy and chauvinistic course is emerging more and more powerfully and fully in the international communist movement. This is the course of betrayal of the cause of socialism, the flouting of communist ideals and principles; it is a policy of serving imperialism.

The question of assessing the state of the communist movement of our day is of considerable significance both for a correct understanding of the achievements and results of the path which has been traveled and for the fraternal parties' determination of their tasks for the future.

The communists assess the period which their worldwide movement is now passing through and their work and struggle in a sensible, realistic way, without belittling the significance of what has already been done but also without closing their eyes to the difficulties and complex and unresolved questions. Differences may and sometimes do arise among the communist parties of different countries regarding their opinions and approaches to a particular issue. The only important thing, as the 25th CPSU Congress noted, is that the communists approach these questions from Marxist-Leninist positions, displaying concern for the consolidation of the unity of the entire movement, and should examine and discuss the problems which arise in accordance with indisputable norms such as equal rights and respect for the independence and autonomy of each fraternal party and the implementation of solidarity in attaining common goals. Of course, here it is not, and cannot be, a case of compromising on matters of principle, of conciliation with views and actions which contradict communist ideology.

Counting on a temporary, tactical gain at the price of deviating from principles inevitably ends up as a strategic blunder for a party. Concessions to opportunism--be it rightwing or "leftwing"--harm the positions of the working class and all working people in the ideological and political struggle against the class enemy, disorient the masses, weaken international cooperation, and are used by imperialism for interests hostile to the communist movement and the cause of the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world.

The transformation of many communist parties into an influential, authoritative national force leading millions of working people in its wake is a distinguishing feature of the present stage of the communist movement. The communists are proving in word and deed that they are adamant patriots and at the same time staunch internationalists.

The international theoretical convention in Sofia last December in which 73 delegations took part showed the fraternal parties' increased attraction toward contact and mutual solidarity. And this, of course, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, raises even higher the communist movement's role in world development.

Under present-day conditions, when the capitalist world is experiencing a protracted, deep crisis, when new opportunities are opening up for the development of the world revolutionary process, when forces hostile to peace and socialism are doing everything to poison and to "freeze" the international situation, again a very great deal depends on the communist parties' correct policy. Only Marxism-Leninism can be the basis of this policy; the guarantee of its success is a class-based and internationalist approach toward the solution of foreign policy and domestic problems.

The communists' place is to the fore wherever the principal powers of historical progress lie, wherever the peoples are repelling the forces of imperialism and reaction. Their place is in the front ranks of the struggle against war, for the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe. Their place is in the vanguard of the struggle for the embodiment of the ideals of the socialist rebuilding of society. Raising still higher the banner of proletarian internationalism, the world communist movement is marching confidently toward new achievements.

PRAVDA ON WORLD MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD031207 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 May 1979 publishes on page 5 a 1,900-word roundup of reports from PRAVDA correspondents and TASS, under the heading "Holiday of Peace and Creation: May Day Travels Across the Globe." The round-up incorporates reports on May Day celebrations from the following cities: Warsaw, Prague, Sofia, Budapest, Berlin, Hanoi, Ulaanbaatar, Bucharest, Phnom Penh, Vienna, Brussels, Madrid, Rome, Addis Ababa, Dakar, Tokyo and Algiers. Unlike the other reports from European cities, those from Madrid and Rome make no mention of communist parties. There is no report from Pyongyang.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL HAILS 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE MOVEMENT

LD031459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace"--passages in all capitals printed in boldface]

[Text] One day our descendants, as they look through the history of the second half of the 20th century, will speak with gratitude of the most noble movement of our time--the activity of the multimillion-strong army of peace champions. This movement, which emerged 30 years ago when the winds of cold war began blowing over the world and nuclear maniacs were threatening human life and the existence of civilization itself, has gained such strengh over the past decades that it has been capable of frustrating more than one dangerous imperialist conspiracy.

"The peace-loving public is mankind's vigilant, unsleeping eye and its all-seeing conscience," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech when he was presented with the Peace Gold Medal. "It is called upon to rouse and rally people to defend universal peace and security."

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries invariably march in the front ranks of this truly worldwide movement, daily proving their loyalty to the sacred ideals of peace inscribed on their banners. The present stage of the peoples' struggle against the threat of a new war is characterized primarily by the CPSU's active peace-loving policy which was vividly reflected in the peace program and which has been enshrined in the new Soviet Constitution and also by the specific steps taken by the socialist community countries. Their persistent efforts for peace have resulted in an improvement in the international political climate and the relaxation of tension. The forces of the opponents of war strengthen from day to day and the rational desire for peaceful coexistence is prevailing. However, reaction has not laid down its weapons and is seeking new opportunities to exacerbate the international situation and add fuel to the fire of smoldering military conflicts. It is deeply tragic for the cause of peace that the present Beijing rulers have closely alined themselves with these forces of evil. They are not only advocates and inciters of NATO's aggressive aspirations but have themselves been aggressors, by unleashing a shameful war against the Vietnamese people.

The peoples' spirit of good will which was embodied in the Final Act of the all-European conference is also determining the main direction of the actions of the movement of peace champions. Yes, on the whole we can justifiably be proud that the seventies have given a powerful impetus to detente and that the trend toward the relaxation of tension is prevailing over rashness and military confrontation. However, much still remains to be done to insure that this trend is transformed into specific deeds.

Our country and the CPSU direct all their influence in the world and prestige as a great peace-loving state toward solving mankind's most acute and urgent problem--averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and ending the arms race. This firm and consistent position is borne out by our state's foreign policy activity. The Soviet Union actively seeks a peaceful solution to conflicts and foils the imperialists' dangerous intrigues against the freedom and independence of the peoples. In defending these aims the Soviet people are marching in a united front with millions of people of good will throughout the world.

The activity of the movement of peace champions at the present stage is centered on the problems of disarmament and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction--primarily the neutron bomb--and concern for consolidating detente. And this is certainly correct if you consider the constant stockpiling of the most dangerous weapons in NATO arsenals, the appetites of the military-industrial complex in the United States and the expansionist aspirations of the Chinese hegemonists. Fighters for peace are calling on all progressive mankind to be vigilant and to curb the arms race and are demanding lasting peace on earth.

The many USSR peace initiatives are permeated by this supremely humane idea which reflects the character of socialism. The peoples have greeted with approval the proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the conclusion, by the states which participated in the all-European conference, of a treaty renouncing the first use of nuclear and conventional aramaments--a kind of nonaggression pact. What could be a more specific response from any leader of a country who states his desire for peace than to accept these proposals?

Our planet needs peace as the most inalienable condition of its existence and future. The high price of millions of lives in various parts of the world has been paid for peace and the peoples are fully determined to prevent further madness. A reliable guarantee of this is the great movement of peace champions which has proved its invincible strength in its 30 years of existence and which is celebrating its militant jubilee in Prague.

And the words of the CPSU Central Commiteee May Day slogans are ringing out loudly like a tocsin throughout the world.

PEOPLES OF THE WORLD: INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE TO END THE ARMS RACE, TO ACHIEVE DISARMAMENT, TO ELIMINATE THE THREAT OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR AND TO DEEPEN THE RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION!

EXPOSE THE INTRIGUES OF THE FORCES OF IMPERIALISM AND HEGEMONY, MILITARISM AND REVANCHISM--THE ENEMIES OF PEACE AND THE SECURITY OF THE PEOPLES!

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN ECOSOC SESSION

LD020936 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 2, TASS--The session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council is discussing questions pertaining to emergency aid to the developing countries affected by natural calamities. Addressing the session, the Soviet representative said that the Soviet Union has recently given on a bilateral basis considerable aid to those countries by supplying them with food, transportation facilities, medicines and other neccessaries. The USSR has, in particular devoted much attention to Ethiopia, which is experiencing now the hard aftermaths of the drought of many years. The group of the developing and socialist countries has tabled at the ECOSOC session a draft decision on expanding international aid to Ethiopia.

TASS CITES COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS BETWEEN CARTER, OHIRA

LD031200 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 3, TASS--Negotiations have been held at the White House between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Prime Minister of Japan Masayoshi Ohira. They were held against the background of aggravated contradictions between the two countries, particularly in trade.

From a joint communique published here it follows that the leaders of the two countries made an attempt to iron out their differences primarily through the build-up of the military-political alliance within the framework of the treaty on mutual cooperation and security. Japan agreed to purchase more arms and military equipment in the United States, to increase the outlay for the upkeep of American troops on its territory. Carter said that the United States in the next few years would retain and improve "its military opportunities" in East Asia. Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, on his part, promised to improve Japanese "opportunities in the sphere of self-defence" and to maintain the military alliance with the United States.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of their relations with China and agreed to act jointly in this direction, Judging by press reports, Masayoshi Ohira made concessions to the American side as regards support for the U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The negotiations have not helped to substantially alleviate the contradictions between the United States and Japan in trade, as was admitted by official representatives of the administration. The communique stresses the need of "a more constructive approach to Japanese-American economic relations. The sides believe that the huge unfavourable balance of U.S. trade with Japan, which reached almost 13,000 million dollars in 1978, is not up to the present international circumstances. Japan undertook to take measures to lessen this unfavourable balance through opening its markets for foreign commodities, whereas the United States promised to take measures to reduce inflation and oil imports. But, the communique stresses, it will take a number of years to accomplish these aims.

Carter and Ohira also discussed the coming economic summit conference in Tokyo.

The president and the prime minister, the communique stresses, noted that the maintenance of balanced relations of cooperation with the Soviet Union will be, as before, important to the United States and to Japan... both sides declared that they would work towards development of friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union. Premier Ohira said, among other things, that Japan supports U.S. efforts aimed at concluding the Soviet-American SALT-II agreement.

Difficulties in Trade Talks

LD031724 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 3 May 79 LD

["Differences Remain"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes:

Japanese-American summit talks with the participation of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who is currently on an official visit in Washington, have closed there.

Special significance was attached to Ohira's visit both in Washington and in Tokyo. It was held soon after Japanese-American talks on economic problems were broken off in the U.S. capital as a result of most acute contradictions. The main stumbling point at the talks was the question of Japan's huge favourable balance of payments in trade with the United States, which reached 11.6 billion dollars last year. Washington was bringing pressure to bear on Tokyo demanding a cut in Japanese exports to the USA and an increase in the purchases of U.S. goods. This pressure was, for that matter, felt by Ohira also in Washington. It was made clear there that the Congress would have recourse to new protectionist measures in support of the demands of the United States.

This has predetermined Japan's concessions as regards broadening access for U.S. goods into the Japanese market. The Japanese side made a compromise proposal at the talks for giving broader access to U.S. firms to industrial bargaining in Japan.

The scale of the deal and the chances for its practical implementation are so far difficult to evaluate, as Japan gave such promises in the past too.

But one thing is clear--Japan is forced to make one concession after another. Thus, it has agreed to one more American demand--for an increase in the purchases of military equipment and arms in the United States and in the spending on the maintenance of U.S. troops stationed in its territory, which must in its turn contribute towards a lessening of Japan's favourable balance of payments.

This is precisely what Washington was trying to make Tokyo accept.

There are some reasons for Japan's compliance. As the U.S. market is far its biggest it really fears Washington's protectionist reprisals. In addition, Japan fears not less than the United States that the "dialogue of the deaf" on economic issues would lead to a worsening of political relations between the two countries.

The sides at the talks have also reached agreement because of the summit meeting of the seven major capitalist powers scheduled to be held in Tokyo late in June, as the sides have considered it, in all appearance, unadvisable to bring their differences to that meeting.

As we see, there are possibilities for a compromise between the USA and Japan, but can they eliminate the causes of a sharpening of economic relations between them? Hardly. The periodic outbreaks of Japanese-American differences are generated by latent forces, in the first place, the objective process--unevenness of capitalist development, in the course of which Japan after having economically strengthened is increasingly squeezing out its American competitor in the capitalist world.

And this presages fresh clashes between Washington and Tokyo in the future.

DENG XIAOPING THREATENS TO TEACH VIETNAM 'ANOTHER LESSON'

LD031856 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1342 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--The TASS political observer, Yuriy Kornilov, writes:

Beijing continues to threaten independent Socialist Vietnam. Another series of such threats was made by Deng Xiaoping, the vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. He is quoted by the foreign press as saying that China reserves the right to act and that Vietnam will be taught another lesson.

The method of threats, pressure and blackmail is not a new method in Beijing's policy. However, it is a noteworthy fact that the current brazen attempts at frightening Vietnam have been made by the Beijing rulers at a time when the Vietnamese-Chinese talks continue in Hanoi. The Chinese side seeks to take advantage of the talks not only to deny any responsibility for the criminal aggression unleashed against Vietnam, but also to voice absurd demands and brazen claims, whose purpose is to compel the SRV to renounce its independent foreign policy, discontinue its support and aid to Laos and Kampuchea and, in the final analysis, to become a tool in Beijing's great-power plans. This expansionist tactic of Beijing's encounters a vigorous rebuff from the SRV. Observers pose the question: Do the Chinese rulers expect to achieve what they are unable to attain at the conference table by bolstering up their hegemonist line with open threats of another invasion of the SRV?

Something else is also significant: At a time when the unprecedentedly brazen Beijing threats against the SRV are being denounced by the world public, some people in the West, particularly in the United States, continue to directly or in a slightly veiled form encourage attempts by the Chinese hegemonists, who are flagrantly flouting generally accepted UN principles, to reserve their "right" to another aggression. Evidence of this, for instance, is a recent statement by Henry Kissinger, a former U.S. secretary of state, who essentially tried to justify the Chinese intervention against Vietnam. Hasn't this been borne out by a statement by the United States Ambassador to China Woodcock, who actually instigated Beijing to new armed attacks on the SRV?

It is common knowledge--and the Vietnamese press has repeatedly written this--that if someone learned a lesson during the Chinese aggression against the SRV, it was Beijing. Judging from everything, however, the Beijing hegemonists have not yet learned their lesson. Encouraged from the outside, they continue to rely on a policy of threats, dictation and blackmail.

PRAVDA ARTICLE JUSTIFIES PRC INVASION OF SRV

LD030739 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 April 1979 carries on page five a 700-word article by I. Lebedev entitled "Vain Attempts" and published under the rubric "International Notes."

Lebedev quotes from articles in HONGQI justifying the Chinese invasion of Vietnam. All three articles in the journal, Lebedev writes, "reserve for Beijing the possibility of continuing aggressive actions against Vietnam. And not only against Vietnam." The article says that "the 'retaliation' which Beijing keeps on about was a carefully planned military operation" and quotes George Bush as saying that Deng Xiaoping told him about the plan during the latter's U.S. visit.

TASS CITES REPORTS ON U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION VISITING PRC

LD031930 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 3, TASS--As reported by a UPI correspondent, an American military delegation from the Pentagon's National Defence University, headed by Lieutenant General Robert Guard, has arrived in Beijing on an official visit. This is the first U.S. military delegation to visit the PRC on the invitation of the Chinese Government. The correspondent reports that the high-placed representatives of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force, included in the delegation, will visit the Academy of Military Sciences, military units and inspect military installations in various parts of the country.

Tokyo, May 3, TASS--The Japanese newspaper AKAHATA links the visit of American generals to China with the recent statements by Deng Xiaoping at a meeting with American senators that China was prepared to allow American intelligence gathering equipment on Chinese territory and to purchase new American "F-15" and "F-16" fighter planes.

The paper writes that the Beijing leaders are now counting on military cooperation with Washington and Tokyo to achieve their hegemonic, aggressive plans. The visit by the American military delegation acquires special significance after the failure of the Chinese aggression in Vietnam, considering that American generals have experience of conducting military operations in that country. Beijing's actions aggravate tension and threaten the security of Asian peoples, AKAHATA stresses.

MAOISTS TRIED TO MAKE DEAL WITH U.S. IN 1940'S

OW031422 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 2 May 79 OW

[Alekseyev commentary: "Maoists Are Prepared To Deal With the United States"]

[Excerpts] Just as former Department of State employee (Wu-Ding-ge) testified before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 28 June 1971, in January 1945 Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai secretly informed the U.S. President that they were willing to meet with him in Washington to begin preliminary talks. According to (Wu-Ding-ge), among other matters, Mao Zedong wanted to know whether Washington would be willing to cooperate with the Chinese communist leaders when the Kuomintang was defeated in the impending civil war.

(Wu-Ding-ge) continued: In March 1945, in a conversation recorded by a U.S. diplomat, Mao Zedong set forth his view on developing Sino-U.S. relations as follows: "China's greatest postwar need is to develop its economy. China does not have the capital base to do this on its own. Economically, the United States and China mutually complement each other, and there will be no competition. China does not have the preconditions to develop big industry and cannot hope to compete with the United States in highly specialized products. The United States needs markets to sell its heavy industrial and specialized products, and it needs investment opportunities."

(Wu-Ding-ge) then summed up the conversation: To put it bluntly, Mao Zedong suggested that the United States provide technical assistance and capital to aid in China's development. The condition was, as he put it, that under communist rule there would be no confrontation or deprivation for a long time. Mao Zedong emphasized that the United States was the only and most suitable country to help China. He also held that the Soviet Union could not play any role in China's postwar development.

Continuing his testimony, (Wu-Ding-ge) said: In April 1945 Zhou Enlai's personal secretary told a U.S. Government official: "Although all communists have the same world outlook, principles and goals, they differ politically and in programs."

According to (Wu-Ding-ge's) testimony, an undisguised attempt to sound out U.S. intentions was made in 1946. At that time, Zhou Enlai told U.S. special envoy Marshall: "Of course, we shall lean to one side. But, to what extent depends on you."

However, in the 1940's, the Maoists' attempt to collude with the United States was not successful. Several reasons contributed to their failure. The most important reason was the Soviet victory in the war against Hitler's Germany, as well as the crushing of Japan and the liberation of northeast China by Soviet forces and the Soviet people's all-out selfless aid to the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle. All this won high acclaim in China for the Soviet Union's proletarian internationalism and socialist ideas. Mao Zedong and his followers were unable to resist this and to continue to pursue a policy of colluding with U.S. imperialism. Thus, they were forced to hastily change their policy, put on a false appearance as if they supported the principles of proletarian internationalism, and disguised themselves as the Soviet Union's faithful friends.

BEIJING, CAIRO SIGN COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD032124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Beijing and Cairo newspapers yesterday carried exuberant articles on their front pages devoted to the strengthening of links between Egypt and the PRC. The reason for the dithyrambs was the signing of the broad program of cultural cooperation between China and Egypt in Beijing. In order to officially register the agreement, which is to cover 3 years, an Egyptian delegation came to Beijing headed by Hasan Muhammad Isma'il, minister of education, culture and scientific research. Observers think that Beijing has decided to demonstrate good relations with Egypt now at a very difficult time for Cairo, for the As-Sadat regime, after signing the separate deal with Israel, is almost completely isolated from the Arab world. Let us recall that China from the very beginning supported the treacherous course of As-Sadat for a deal with Israel. Beijing has apparently almost forgotten that the key question in the Near East crisis--the problem of the Arab people of Palestine--has been completely circumvented in the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement.

JAPANESE, S. KOREAN CHIEFS OF STAFF HOLD TALKS IN SEOUL

LD021724 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 2, TASS--The Chief of Staff of the Self-Defence Forces' land units of Japan Sigekado Nagano, who is visiting Seoul, had a meeting with the Minister of Defence of the Seoul regime No Chae-hyon and the Chairman of the Committee of the Armed Forces' Chiefs of Staff Kim Chung-hwan. Under discussion were problems pertaining to strengthening the military alliance between Tokyo and Seoul and the role of the Japanese side in building up Seoul's military potential. The Japanese and South Korean generals came out for expanding bilateral military cooperation and involving the Pentagon in it for knocking together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance. They also spoke in favour of preserving the American military presence in the south of the Korean Peninsula.

Commenting on S. Nagano's talks in Seoul, the paper AKAHATA says that the intensification of efforts to create a military alliance of Tokyo, Seoul and Washington is fraught with a serious threat to peace and security in Asia.

U.S. MILITARY CONTINUES OCCUPATION OF OKINAWA

LD040850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Seven years ago the United States announced its intention to return the island of Okinawa to Japan. The United States, however, continues to occupy it. With their bases and military installations, the Americans occupy about 19 percent of the island's area. Presently on Okinawa there are almost 33,000 American servicemen and 53,000 support personnel and members of American officers' families.

All of this is evidence that the Pentagon assigns great importance to the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Pacific. Pentagon strategists have exerted pressure on their Japanese counterparts. Consequently, the National Defense Agency has recently stationed on Okinawa some 6,000 Japanese soldiers and officers who, along with American troops, are to "help" the United States in implementing its imperialist strategy in Asia. Moreover, there have been 19 bases of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces added to the 88 American bases and installations on the island. The main American military installations on the island are the White Beach Naval Base, which is a supply base for the American 7th Fleet, and Kadena Airfield. The island provides a base also for U.S. Air Force strategic reconnaissance aircraft and there are huge ammunition dumps, including nuclear ones, as well as subunits of Marines stationed there. U.S. troops often carry out exercises of various kinds, which not infrequently pose a threat to peaceful residents. During artillery shelling by American Marines on Okinawa, shell fragments weighing 900 kg fell in a village next to the firing range and it was only by luck that none of the village inhabitants was injured. The mayor of another village, where American Marines accidentally shelled a peasant's house, protested and demanded that all American bases be removed from Okinawa.

Public opinion in the country sees in the maintenance of the U.S. presence in Okinawa and other areas of Japan a threat to the country's peace and security. There are demands for the immediate abolition of all military bases from Japanese territory and the breaking of the Japanese-American security treaty.

AMIN NOTES GROWING TIES BETWEEN SOVIET, AFGHAN TRADE UNIONS

LD032230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1724 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul--Despite their youth, Afghanistan's trade unions are becoming the genuine vanguard of the working class and the champions of proletarian ideology, stated Hafizollah Amin, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at a meeting with an AUCCTU delegation. He spoke of the tasks of the trade union movement in the country and its role in the cause of increasing the material well-being of working people and the successful implementation of the First 5-Year Plan for the country's economic and social development for 1979-1984. During the meeting, Hafizollah Amin noted the friendly and fraternal character of the relations forming between Soviet and Afghan trade unions, and expressed the certainty that these ties will further develop in the future.

SRI LANKA COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS ADOPT RESOLUTION

LD031236 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, May 3, TASS--Solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces of the planet, fighters against capitalism and racism, for the strengthening of peace, in defence of the democratic rights of the working people, national liberation and socialism was expressed in their resolution by the participants in a May Day meeting, sponsored by the Communist and Socialist parties of Sri Lanka.

We, the resolution says, salute the leaders and peoples of the socialist countries, whose activity most eloquently proves that scientific socialism is the only firm foundation for a solution to the vital problems of our time.

The meeting participants expressed emphatic support to the government and people of heroic Vietnam that repelled the Chinese aggression, unleashed with the tacit consent of the imperialist forces.

The working people of Sri Lanka salute the victory of the Kampuchean people, who overthrew the bloody pro-Beijing regime, and urge the government of their country to recognize the present government of Kampuchea as the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

The meeting participants express solidarity with the governments and peoples of the Arab countries in their struggle against the disgraceful Egyptian-Israeli deal, which will lead to the further aggravation of the contradictions and the tension in the Middle East.

The working people of Sri Lanka, the resolution says, denounce the actions of the ruling quarters of the United States that are escalating the military presence in the Indian Ocean, specifically, the fast expansion of the Diego Garcia Island and the formation of the fifth fleet.

The resolution welcomes the victory of the democratic forces of Afghanistan and calls for an end to intervention by the imperialist forces, encouraged by the Beijing leadership, in the internal affairs of that country.

The meeting participants call upon all Sri Lanka working people to strengthen unity and step up the struggle for their democratic rights in face of the capitalist onslaught.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC'S PROVOCATIONS AGAINST SRV

SRV Foreign Minister Interview

LD031734 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 3, TASS--The spirited cohesion of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which have the support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the world public at large, is an important factor in the defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each of these states and also an earnest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh said in an interview to the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY.

He stressed that by demanding the "withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Laos and Kampuchea" Beijing tries to split these three countries, to undermine their unity so as to make easier the fulfillment of its plans to annex Indochina. These plans are doomed to failure, Nguyen Duy Trinh stressed.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully agrees with the stand taken by the Laotian Government in respect to the presence of Vietnamese armed forces in Laos. This is a question of relations between two sovereign states and nobody has the right to interfere into this matter, Nguyen Duy Trinh said.

Armed Clashes

LD031940 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 3, TASS--The Chinese side continues to whip up tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, to step up armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. As reported by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, on April 20 Chinese soldiers opened submachine-gun fire at Tung Sang Vang village in Laichau Province. On the next day fire was opened at the Ta Rung Vietnamese border post in Cao Bang Province.

On April 24, Chinese military aircraft violated Vietnamese airspace in the Than Fun-Po Hen sector of Quang Ninh Province. On the same day a big group of Chinese soldiers crossed the Vietnamese border between border marker posts 70 and 74, planted mines deep inside Vietnamese territory.

On April 25, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports, Chinese soldiers fired at Lung Riek village in Cao Bang Province, wounding numerous civilians. On the same day Chinese soldiers intruded into Phia Bang and Khai Vi villages in Cao Bang Province.

Slandering Vietnam and threatening the Vietnamese people, the Chinese side is avoiding answering the proposals by the Vietnamese side on ensuring peace and stability in border areas of the two countries, says an editorial article in today's issue of the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

The Chinese side, the paper notes, rejected the Vietnamese proposal to create a demilitarised zone, thereby demonstrating its intention to preserve tension in border areas and to prepare new military ventures against Vietnam. Chinese troops continue to occupy more than ten points on Vietnamese territory, they are digging trenches and building fortifications in those places.

It is obvious, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses, that by its actions and statements the Chinese side deliberately creates difficulties at the talks.

Beijing's statements about "good will" are absolutely false. The Chinese side should give up its policy of hostility to Vietnam and immediately stop military threats against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the paper writes.

REPORT FROM SOUTH VIETNAM DENOUNCES BEIJING'S POLICIES

BK030726 Moscow in Urdu to India 1200 GMT 30 Apr 79 BK

[Leonid Krichevskiy dispatch from Ho Chi Minh City]

[Excerpts] The beautiful panorama of Ho Chi Minh City can be seen from the balcony of Hotel Doc Lap with streets and city blocks spreading out far and merging into the golden horizon. These days red flags and posters can be seen along with the city's simple colors as Ho Chi Minh City is being decorated to mark the fourth anniversary of its liberation.

All these measures of the people's administration are aimed at improving the life of the people in general. However, capitalists and big traders have opposed the administration--and Beijing has encouraged this opposition from outside. Beijing has tried to exploit these local difficulties for its own interests and incited the people of Chinese origin in Ho Chi Minh City and other areas of South Vietnam by making false accusations against the Vietnam Government. The Beijing authorities have charged the Vietnamese authorities with persecuting people of Chinese origin. This provocative line was aimed at defeating socialist reforms in the southern part of Vietnam. Beijing's efforts, however, proved futile.

In the course of an interview, Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, said: Now our citizens and all workers of the southern provinces are satisfactorily building a new life. Despite many difficulties facing us, we have achieved substantial success. Le Quang Chanh highly praised the support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. In conclusion, Le Quang Chanh said: We are grateful to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and all Soviet people for the useful support which we received during our struggle against the U.S. aggressors and which we are still receiving even today when the Vietnamese people are building socialism and are also facing the onslaughts against Vietnam's freedom and sovereignty from the Beijing aggressors.

KAMPUCHEA'S ROS SAMAY ADDRESSES MAY DAY MEETING

ID031504 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 3, TASS--The Kampuchean people will continue strengthening and multiplying the glorious traditions of revolutionary struggle for national independence and freedom, against the Beijing hegemonists' expansionist designs, said Ros Samay, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea.

He was speaking at a mass May Day meeting of the Phnom Penh working people. A striking manifestation of these traditions, Ros Samay said, was the victorious uprising of the Kampuchean people against the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the assistants of the Chinese hegemonists. The mass of the people gained a victory and the main thing now is the earliest possible normalization of economic affairs in that country.

Today, the general secretary emphasized, we are conveying our heart-felt gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries and all the workers of the world for their firm support and solidarity with the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

GDR AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

ID032115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Today at the GDR Embassy in Moscow a press conference was held on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism. The GDR ambassador in the Soviet Union, Harry Ott, spoke at the press conference. [Ott--begin recording]

The historic victory of the Soviet Union over the Hitlerite fascists opened up the opportunity for our people to embark on a path of peace, democracy and socialism. Today we may say that the working class in alliance with the peasantry and other anti-fascist forces under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party, correctly and in time used this historic chance.

In the homeland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Marxism-Leninism has today become the material force and has given socialism realistic outlines. A firm foundation of our advance forward in socialist building and our foreign political activity, was, is and will be our unbreakable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. The highest form of this cooperation and example of the cohesion among the fraternal people of the GDR and the Soviet Union is the fighting alliance between our parties.

We are deeply impressed by the enormous achievements which from day to day are attained by the Soviet working people in the matter of implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and implementing the decisions of the recent plenums of the Central Committee of your party, and in this connection I would like to recall that Comrade Erich Honecker on behalf of all communists and the whole of the people of the GDR, has passed on to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the most sincere congratulations on his reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and his Lenin Prize.

At the same time Comrade Erich Honecker, and this was stressed at the last plenum of the Central Committee of our party, expressed gratitude to Comrade Brezhnev for his great creative activity for the good of our common cause, socialism and communism, the interests of peace throughout the whole world, for his great personal contribution to the consolidation of the fraternal alliance between the USSR and the GDR. [end recording]

CPSU's RUSAKOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH LEADER

ID030733 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "A Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 28 April K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received G. Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee.

B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and V.A. Guseynov, secretary of the Komomsol Central Committee, participated in the conversation which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

USSR, FRANCE AND 'WARMING' OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL CLIMATE

ID031241 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 May 79 p 3 LD

["International Review" by observer Vladimir Katin: "USSR-France: Following the Course of Cooperation"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and France have traversed a great and vivid path in the development of their relations. Not only Moscow and Paris, but the whole world paid special attention to the new summit meeting, this time on Soviet soil.

This attention is understandable. Every meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing gives new content to the multifacted cooperation between the two states and exercises a positive influence on international relations. The fruitful results of the Soviet-French summit meeting make an even greater contribution to the course of strengthening peace and deepening the detente process.

"The results of this Soviet-French summit meeting," says L.I. Brezhnev's press statement on the Soviet-French talks, "are major landmarks." The meeting led to the signing of very important documents and agreements, above all the program for further developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in the direction of detente and peace. It not only sketches out guidelines for deepening the policy of international detente, but also indicates the specific ways of attaining this goal.

"This is a new word in the practice of international relations. Just as in the sixties and seventies the USSR and France were the initiators of the detente process and joined other states in actively contributing to its formation, so now they have reached agreements which in the current world situation move detente forward."

The Soviet Union and France have set themselves close and similar aims and they want to cooperate actively for a peaceful future for all peoples and all mankind. One concrete result of this fruitful interaction is the significant warming of the general political climate in Europe. This has been promoted in many respects by the joint efforts of Moscow and Paris. It is well known that the USSR and France worked hard to insure the success of the all-European conference in Helsinki and the adoption of the Final Act by all the participating states.

In this way the USSR and France are marching side by side in the mission to promote and consolidate detente and to strengthen universal peace. A common element in the two states' policy is the fact that they do not rest content with what has been achieved so far. The USSR and France are struggling together for general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. They have outlined a series of concrete steps, expounded in the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in the direction of detente and peace.

France's PARISIEN LIBRE stresses that L.I. Brezhnev and the French president solemly stated on behalf of their states that they will do all they can to save mankind from the threat of war. "Moscow and Paris noted their coincidence of views regarding the main seats of tension in the world," the paper continues. "Similar agreement was reached regarding the need to reduce arms in the world."

The agreements signed in Moscow make the multifaceted Soviet-French ties, including economic ties, even more stable and enriched. A special feature of trade and economic cooperation is the fact that it is organized on a long-term basis. More and more major deals are being concluded on a compensation basis.

The growth of trade is an indicator of mutual benefit. During L.I. Brezhnev's visit to France in December 1974 the task was set of doubling trade during the 1975-1979 period on a balanced basis. The vigorous development of trade relations between our countries has enabled us to set the target of trebling our trade. There is now every reason to believe that the trade and economic agreements which have been signed will impart new impetus to dynamic progress in this sphere. The Soviet Union and France have agreed to promote the development of new directions and forms of cooperation permitting the fuller use of each country's technical, industrial and natural potential. This cooperation will cover such spheres as industry, agriculture, transport, construction and trade.

Expressing the view of business circles, R. Nungesser, chairman of the French-Soviet Chamber of Trade, stated: "We in France are very satisfied with the fine development of trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union."

Most foreign papers note that the significance of the successful development of cooperation between the two countries in the political, trade, economic and other spheres goes far beyond the framework of relations between Moscow and Paris. Many commentators note that as a rule Soviet-French summit meetings bear good, substantial fruit. They also stress that the Moscow talks were deeply interesting and extremely fruitful.

Broad, traditional cooperation between the USSR and France, the future prospects of this cooperation, the mutual desire to elicit common viewpoints and converge on key issues of world politics--all this put together has created the special, preferable character of Soviet-French relations, which are developing purposefully for the good of our countries and in the name of universal peace and, consequently, in the interests of all mankind.

During the Moscow meetings with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressed satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-French meeting, saying: "We would like to continue to seek and to find concord with France, a country dear to our hearts. May our accords be embodied in fine deeds for the good of our peoples, for the good of Europe and for the good of universal peace."

The Soviet and French public and all of progressive mankind warmly welcome the results of the Soviet-French talks in Moscow, which fill with optimism and confidence all those who believe sincerely in the cause of universal peace, detente and international cooperation for the sake of present and future generations.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES DEPARTING FRENCH AMBASSADOR DE LEUSSE

LD031525 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin today French Ambassador to the USSR Bruno de Leusse, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home and had a friendly talk with him.

SOVIET-FINNISH BODY ON TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS TIES MEETS

LD020923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] Helsinki, 27 April--The second session of the Soviet-Finnish Economic Cooperation Commission's working group on cooperation in the sphere of transport and communications has been held in Rovaniemi, north Finland. The Soviet delegation was headed by Yu. L. Brezhnev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade. During the session the sides examined matters relating to Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the transport and communications sphere. The Soviet delegation head was received by Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen and Communications Minister V. Saarto.

KONOTOP-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS SWEDEN 21-28 April

LD021501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Stay in Sweden"]

[Text] Stockholm, 27 April--A CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moskovskiy Obkom, was in Sweden 21-28 April 1979 at the invitation of the Swedish Workers Party-Communists Board.

During its stay in Sweden the CPSU delegation acquainted itself with the activity of the Workers Party-Communists, met with the members of a number of provincial organizations of the Workers Party-Communists and local organs of power and Riksdag deputies and visited industrial enterprises.

The CPSU delegation met with a delegation of the Workers Party-Communists headed by party chairman R. Hagel. The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere. The representatives of the two parties exchanged opinions on matters relating to the activity of the CPSU and the Workers Party-Communists and topical problems of the international situation and communist and workers movement.

The representatives of the Workers Party-Communists talked about the party's struggle in defense of the working class' vital interests, against rightwing forces and big capital which is striving to surmount the crisis at the expense of the working people, and against the policy which prevents the use of scientific and technical achievements for the development of productive forces, in particular, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The party is actively participating in the struggle for peace and international detente and in movements of solidarity with the peoples' struggle for national liberation.

The CPSU delegation expressed solidarity with the activity of the Workers Party-Communists based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The CPSU representatives talked about the Soviet people's implementation of the plans outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress for the further comprehensive development of Soviet society, and about the party's foreign policy activity.

The Swedish comrades rated highly the activity of the CPSU and the achievements of the Soviet people. They stressed that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries serve as the reliable bulwark of all present-day revolutionary forces.

Both delegations confirmed the parties' common views and positions on topical problems relating to the international situation. It was noted that significant positive changes have taken place in the international arena as a result of the efforts of the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement and the successes of the national liberation struggle. At the same time, recent times have seen more activity on the part of imperialist circles in a number of areas of the world directed against peace and international detente and aimed at spurring on the arms race, which is a grave threat to the peoples' security. The Chinese leadership's hegemonistic policy overtly alines itself with the actions of these circles.

The two delegations were unanimous that the present international situation urgently requires the activation of all peace-loving forces and effective cooperation among communists, social democrats, representatives of other political parties, trade unions and mass public organizations in the struggle to halt the arms race and deepen detente and the struggle against the aggressive impulses of imperialist circles and their accomplices.

It was stressed that the CPSU and the Workers Party-Communists will continue to actively pursue the line toward cohesion of the international communist movement and toward international cooperation among the fraternal parties in the interests of the struggle against imperialism and reaction and to actively rebuff anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

The CPSU and the Workers Party-Communists delegations declared their parties' steadfast solidarity with heroic Vietnam, which repulsed China's perfidious attack, and also with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and with all peoples defending their right to national freedom, independence and progressive development.

During the talks the delegations expressed the desire of the CPSU and the Workers Party-Communists to promote the broadening and deepening of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

The delegations advocated the further development of contacts and cooperation between the CPSU and the Workers Party-Communists on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU delegation invited the board of the Workers Party-Communists to send a Workers Party-Communists delegation to the USSR.

During its stay in Sweden the CPSU delegation also met with representatives of the Left Party-Communists and the Swedish Social Democratic Workers Party.

FRG PEACE SOCIETY DELEGATION IN USSR 22-29 APRIL

LD290800 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--Delegation of the German Peace Society of the FRG was here at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee from April 22 to 29. In the course of the talks, the sides expressed the unanimous opinion that the preservation and strengthening of the process of detente is a vital necessity for all peoples. It was pointed out that the efforts of peaceful public must be directed at the resolution of the most urgent task--that of ending the arms race, banning the production of new types of mass destruction weapons, such as the neutron bomb, signing at the earliest date a Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty, as well as the implementation of the USSR's proposals on concluding a non-aggression treaty between the countries--participants in the all-European Helsinki conference.

GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS VISIT MOSCOW

LD022345 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 2 May, TASS--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of party workers of the German Communist Party headed by member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the German Communist Party leadership Willi Gerns spent a week in Moscow. Delegation members had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department and at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee, attended the May Day demonstration by the capital's working people on Red Square, and learned about the lives of Soviet people.

Willi Gerns pointed out that the high enthusiasm for work with which Soviet people are implementing the plans for communist construction in the USSR outlined by the CPSU made a deep impression on members of the delegation. We were again convinced, he said, of how dear peace and the ideals of international solidarity of working people are to the Soviet people, of how much the CPSU and Soviet Government are doing to consolidate detente and make it triumph throughout the world.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES ITALIAN 'MONTEDISON' PRESIDENT

LD031632 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin Guiseppa Medici, president of the Italian "Montedison" firm, who arrived in Moscow for talks on a broadening of business relations with Soviet organizations. In the course of the talks was noted a successful development of Soviet-Italian cooperation and the positive role, which the "Montedison" firmhas played in it. Views have been exchanged on a number of issues in connection with prospects of Soviet-Italian relations in various fields for the years to come.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR SALES TO FINLAND--The 2-year operation of the Lviisa-1 nuclear power station in Finland has shown its reliability. The station has Soviet reactors and fuel. The USSR is helping to put up another nuclear power station of the same capacity of 440,000 kilowatts. Finland has also expressed a desire to buy a Soviet reactor of 1 million kilowatts for yet another plant. [Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 1 May 79 LD]

GREEK STUDENT DELEGATION--Moscow, April 28, TASS--A delegation of the National Union of Students of Greece lead by T. Dravalyaris, the union's general secretary, stayed in the USSR from April 23 to 28 at the invitation of the USSR student council. The delegation visited Moscow, Volgograd, familiarised itself with the conditions of work and studies, and recreation of Soviet young people, and with the activities of the Young Communist League aimed at enlisting the efforts of Soviet youth for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and the 18th YCL Congress. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD]

FRG AMBASSADOR IN ALMA-ATA--While touring the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, Hans Georg Wieck, FRG ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and thepersons accompanying him, arrived in Alma-Ata and were received in the Kazakh Gosplan. The guests inspected the friendship house, sports facilities and places of interest in the city. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 19 Apr 79 AU]

U.S. NEGEV BASES PLANS THREATEN 'PEACE EDIFICE'

LD030919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Gathered To Prey"]

[Text] Washington--Anyone who had visited the Pentagon at the end of last week could have observed with his own eyes how predators of a species unknown to Brehm [noted ornithologist]--representatives of the military-industrial complex--were gathering to prey. These gentlemen turned up at the U.S. Defense Department on the banks of the Potomac for their share of the Near East pie. Maj Gen James Johnson, a representative of the American Army's Corps of Engineers, had "invited approximately 400 businessmen--possible contractors for the construction of airbases for Israel for a briefing. As is known, these bases are provided for in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which, although called a "peace" treaty, is no less stuffed with explosives than a stick of dynamite.

General Johnson, it is reported, painted the businessmen a "general picture" of the huge project to construct two airbases for Israel in the Negev Desert to replace those bases in Sinai, which are being returned to Egypt. Johnson emphasized here that it is not a case of simple replication, as stated previously, but of creating airbases of a new type--on the basis of "the most modern technological development." The "general picture" of the Near East pie painted by the general was on a breathtaking scale: Millions of cubic meters of soil have to be moved and hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of earth, asphalt, concrete and other construction materials laid. Unfortunately, in this case the expression "building on sand" should be understood not in its figurative sense but literally.

Washington and Tel Aviv are in a hurry and, accordingly, are pressuring the future contractors. General Johnson told his select audience that the bases must be constructed in the shortest time--twice as fast as was proposed after the well-known Camp David meeting. To this end the Pentagon has demanded that the so-called "(DKH) brickbat" priority be extended to the project. This priority, which is used in special cases, gives the Pentagon the right to make special out-of-turn use of any materials, from any production lines, and any means of transport. The "(DKH) brickbat" priority is usually introduced only in an emergency situation. That is evidently precisely how Washington regards the situation that has come about in the Near East. Not bad, a "peace treaty" which, instead of putting an end to that situation, exacerbates it still further!

Strike while the iron is hot, as the saying goes. And it really is hot in the Sinai and Negev deserts. Their sands are not only heated by the sun. As U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown declared when addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently, construction of the airbases will cost, even according to the first estimates, $1 billion! Furthermore, the construction of these bases will also entail the "modernization" of Israel's naval bases so that they can cope "adequately" with the stream of equipment which will gush from the United States. And one other characteristic detail: General Johnson declared that, as "Israel's construction resources and manpower are fully engaged on other projects," the creation of the airbases will essentially be purely an American undertaking.

Translated from English, the word "brickbat" means "fragment of brick". In conjunction with Tel Aviv and Cairo American diplomacy and the Pentagon are erecting in the Near East not an "edifice of just peace," as they try to persuade the international public, but the exact opposite, which threatens to convert that very "edifice" into fragments. Whoever fails to see this is like an ostrich hiding its head in the sand, never mind of which desert--the Sinai or Negev.

U.S. PRESSURING SAUDIS TO RENOUNCE CONDEMNATION OF TREATY

ID031728 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 3 May 79 ID

[Text] Washington, May 3, TASS--The United States is not giving up attempts to make Saudi Arabia renounce its condemenation of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. At a press conference a spokesman of the U.S. Department of State expressed hope that Saudi Arabia will still play a "constructive role" in the "settlement" process in the Middle East and that it will support the "peace" treaty that was concluded by Cairo and Tel Aviv with Washington's direct participation. This statement by the State Department spokesman is regarded here as new evidence of Washington's intention to continue pressuring Saudi Arabia so as to make it approve the separate deal that is being branded by the Arab world as an act of betrayal of the interests of all Arabs, as a step leading to a further aggravation of the situation in the Middle East.

MOTAHHARI'S FUNERAL, KHOMEYNI'S REMARKS AGAINST TERRORISTS

ID031752 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 3 May 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, May 3, TASS--The inhabitants of the Iranian capital today paid their last tribute to influential religous figure Morteza Motahhari, a prominent associate of Ayatollah Khomeyni. Morteza Motahhari was killed two days ago by members of the "Furqan" ultra-right-wing religious grouping. His funeral turned into a mass demonstration of the Iranian people in protest against the intrigues of home and foreign reaction trying to undermine the process of establishment of the republican system in the country. Let our enemies know, said Khomeyni, that no acts of terrorism can halt the advancement of the revolution, that the struggle against corruption, diktat and imperialism will gain in strength. Political observers draw attention to the fact that groupings of "Furqan" type, that are nothing else but a tool of the shah's SAVAK secret police which went underground, are trying to undermine the unity of the ranks of the revolutionary forces by committing their crimes. They to the tactics [phrase as received] of deception aimed at directing the discontent of wide sections of the population over the political assassinations against the left-wing forces, at isolating these forces from the mass of the working people.

Beirut, May 3, TASS--The Beirut press assesses the acts of terrorism by the right-wing forces in Iran as attempts at undermining the revolution from inside. In the opinion of the newspaper ASH-SHA'B behind the killing of Motahhari is CIA and its agents in the country. The Iranian revolution, it writes, has dealt a powerful blow to the interests of imperialism and Zionism in Iran. Therefore, it is no wonder that the latter are stepping up the activity of their services in order to reverse the developments in Iran that are unfavourable for them.

DEMCHENKO DESCRIBES IRANIAN SCENE, PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

ID031311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 79 p 4 ID

[Special correspondent P. Demchenko report under the rubric "A Journalist's Notes": "Iran in the Course of Changes"]

[Excerpts] Tehran, Moscow--After many years of police terror and strict prohibition of free political activity the Iranians, especially young people, having breathed the air of revolution, are now subjecting both their past and the present to critical analysis. [paragraph continues]

Slogans are painted on fences and stone posts with oil paint and portraits, posters and pamphlets are stuck up.

Among the slogans most frequently met with is: "Long live the Islamic Republic!" and "Down with American imperialism and Zionism!" Among the portraits most frequently seen are those of Ayatollah Khomeyni and M. Mosaddeq--the now deceased Iranian prime minister who challenged the shah in the early fifties and nationalized Iranian oil. There are other portraits too--of Tehran's Ayatollah Taleqani, present Prime Minister M. Bazargan, victims of the shah's terror and people who died during the street battles in Tehran. Alongside them are the appeals of various parties, which now number it seems, more than 100 in the country (nobody could tell me the exact figure) and the emblems of militarized organizations--the Feda'i-ye and the Mujahidin Khalq which played a particularly active part during the February uprising.

And on the sidewalks are bookstalls which show more clearly than anything how wide and contradictory is the political spectrum in Iran today. M. Gorkiy's "Mother" [Mat] and a collection of materials from the 25th CPSU Congress stand alongside W. Churchill's memoirs, the diaries of Che Guevara and a biography of Tchaikovsky are side by side with an anticommunist tract by an Italian neofascist and a novel about Hitler; a great deal of Islamic religious literature, and, of course, poetry--Saadi, Hafiz, Firdausi. In a word, everything is on sale except obvious trashy novels and...alcohol. Both are strictly forbidden in the name of Islam.

Many state institutions, television buildings and newspaper offices are guarded by young people in ordinary clothes, armed with submachineguns and carbines of various types. Until recently, guard duties around the Council of Ministers were carried out by soldiers from air force technical subunits--seemingly nearly all that remained of the capital's garrison.

That is one visible sign of the recent revolutionary events. During the decisive skirmish between the insurgent people and the shah's power a considerable part of the army virtually disintegrated--for the most part only peripheral garrisons, naval forces and subunits which went over to the people's side remained. The same fate was in store for the police; as for the secret service SAVAK--one of the main props of the shah's regime, it was dispersed and many of its employees arrested and some executed.

In the course of events new forms of power have grown up which are considered temporary and transitional in the move toward a constitutional system. At the top of the pyramid is the spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, around whom, since the middle of last year, all political forces opposed to the shah have rallied. He appointed the Islamic Revolutionary Council, whose numerial strength and members names have not been published. In cities, villages and even districts within cities Islamic committees have been formed, consisting mainly of mullahs. This is a kind of local power having its own armed detachments. Revolutionary tribunals and certain other organs form part of the religious structure.

The government was also appointed by Khomeyni. However, having only limited influence locally, it operates within a relatively narrow framework, being concerned mainly with the economy and foreign relations, and it is gradually restoring the army, the police and those sections of the state apparatus which disintegrated during the popular demonstrations.

Friction sometimes arises between the government and Islamic committees, although once a week all the ministers, headed by the premier, travel the 150 km from Tehran to the Shi'ite city of Qom for consultations with Khomeyni and to receive instructions from him. M. Bazargan and his colleagues have more than once expressed disagreement with the actions of revolutionary tribunals, which impose death sentences hastily and immediately carry them out. But matters have not changed as a result: Nearly every evening there are television reports on these tribunals, and in the morning the newspapers print photos of those executed. On the other hand, some government decisions in the sphere of the economy meet with resistance from the committees.

It must be mentioned that workers' revolutionary committees have been created at many enterprises. During the general antishah strike some of them seized leadership of factories and plants, organized the production of essential products and supplies to families, and protected the enterprises against destruction. The workers are now seeking satisfaction of their class demands. They make no secret of their concern about the fact that the Iranian bourgeoisie, whose representatives have taken many key state posts, believe that the revolution has already achieved its goals and is completed, although the country's economic basis and social structure remain unchanged. The authorities often declare that the workers' demands are exaggerated and refuse to satisfy them. That is above all why at certain enterprises and construction sites the strikes continue and conflicts have arisen between ministry agents and Islamic and workers' committees.

There are many other complex problems--political, economic, national, moral and ethical--in Iran today. The Iranians are now discussing the forms of democracy acceptable for their country, the role of women in society's life, how to combine the Islamic laws with the 20th century realities and what relations the country should maintain with the outside world.

...In an alleyway not far from Tehran University is the editorial office of the newspaper MARDOM (THE PEOPLE), which defends the interests of Iranian working people. There I met with the editor--a thin man, graying early. Only recently he came out of prison, where he had spent 15 years. They were 15 years of privation, torture, hunger. He is one of the few who endured it all, withstood it all. Unbroken and energetic as before, he started work again. Now he was choosing a poster for the newspaper's May Day issue.

For the first time in their history the Iranian people are marking the May holidays freely. The shah's regime has been overthrown, American bases in the country have been eliminated, imperialist positions are undermined, but much remains to be resolved, there is still much to fight for.

CUBA'S ALMEIDA DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR NONALINED MEETING

LD031858 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Havana, May 3, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the Cuban Communist Party CC Juan Almeida, who is chairman of the Cuban National Preparatory Committee for the non-aligned conference, made the following statement in a TASS interview:

It can be said with good reason and a feeling of satisfaction that the preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September this year are proceeding successfully. We are confident that this international forum will make a new important contribution to the fruitful activity of the nonalignment movement.

On these days, a group of members of the Cuban Government is touring the capitals of the countries participating in the non-alignment movement as personal envoys of Fidel Castro, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers. They are extending the invitation to the heads of state and government of these countries from Fidel Castro to participate in the Havana conference and informing them in detail about the course of preparations for it. It must be pointed out that these visits of Cuban representatives are being held in a favourable and warm atmosphere. The leaders of the nonaligned countries are showing great interest in all questions pertaining to the preparations for the conference and stressing the importance of its successful holding.

Apart from it, Juan Almeida pointed out, numerous official Cuban delegations have already visited practically all the countries participating in the non-alignment movement for consultations on various issues concerning the holding of the Havana conference. At the same time, a number of leading figures of the nonaligned countries visited Cuba, and their visits proceeded in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. Exchanges of views with them have yielded most positive results. It must be borne in mind that Cuba sent out the draft agendas of the sixth summit conference to the nonaligned states already in December 1978. Now they are being examined by the Coordination Bureau of the nonalignment movement in New York.

There is no doubt, Juan Almeida went on to stress, that none of the preceding meetings of the nonalignment movement attracted so much attention as the forthcoming Havana conference. We are convinced that the participation in it of heads of state and government will be the broadest, and that it will become an event of paramount significance in international political life.

There are most weighty grounds for this conviction, the chairman of the Cuban Preparatory Committee went on to say. At hand in the first place is an incessant growth of the strength and prestige of the nonalignment movement in its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racialism. At the same time, the conference is to examine extremely important and urgent problems facing now the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, an overwhelming majority of which are incorporated into the nonaligned movement.

In spite of the fact that the movement unites most different forces, all of its participants are equally interested in the resolution of many vitally important issues, which concern them directly and serve as a firm foundation for an increasingly effective unity of action.

They are in the first place the following issues: full liberation of the peoples of the south of Africa, attainment of genuine peace in the Middle East, that would meet the interests of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people, struggle for the socio-economic development of our countries, for a restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of justice and equality, as none of the member-countries of the nonalignment movement separately taken, has the necessary strength to resolve these and other vital issues. The source of such strength is only the unity of all countries based on the clear principles of struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racialism, the principles, that have inspired the nonalignment movement since it was founded.

The interest growing everywhere in the forthcoming sixth conference is also explained by the fact that it is for the first time that such a conference will be held in Latin America--in Cuba, which is one of the founder countries of the movement and firmly and vigorously works for the consistent implementation of all of its decisions.

Juan Almeida pointed out that the tasks pertaining to the political preparations for the conference are resolved in Cuba under the guidance of the National Preparatory Committee, which was set up in October 1977, and went on to say:

Cuba is doing everything necessary also for materially and technically ensuring fruitful work of the conference. Thus, it is planned to complete by June 30 the constitution in Havana of the Palace of Congresses, which apart from a hall for plenary meetings seating 1,700, has numerous convenient lobbies and working rooms for participants in the conference and newsmen. The palace is fitted out with the latest equipment for simultaneous translation into the four official languages of the non-alignment movement (English, French, Spanish and Arabic), an internal radio and television network and all means for reliable international communication. The Jose Marti International Airport in Havana and the reserve Ignacio Agramonte Airport in Camaguey are being reconstructed. Work is underway for preparing 150 residences for heads of state and government. First class Havana hotels are being prepared for members of the delegations and foreign newsmen. The construction of a new comfortable high-rise hotel is nearing completion.

But we do not have to prepare in one field, Juan Almeida stressed in conclusion. We are always ready in this field. The point is the hospitality, the feeling of fraternity, solidarity and internationalism of the Cuban people. It profoundly understands the whole significance of the forthcoming Havana conference and is making maximum effort to guarantee its success, to create all the necessary conditions for strengthening the unity of the nonaligned countries, an important force in the struggle against imperialism, for the independence and socio-economic development of peoples, for lasting and just peace for the entire mankind.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES CUBAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CHIEF

LD031555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, receives Zoilo Marinello Vidaurreta, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Science and Technology, on 26 April.

In the course of the talks questions of further developing scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba were discussed.

PRC, CHILE REPORTEDLY PLANNING ANTARCTIC 'SPACE RESEARCH'

LD021424 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 2, TASS--The Chinese leadership continues expanding relations with the Chilean fascist regime. Apart from stepping up trade and other economic ties, Beijing and Santiago are preparing to cooperate in the field of exploration of the Antarctic region.

According to a report of the BUSINESS WEEK magazine, during the recent visit to the PRC of the Chilean minister of economics, development and reconstruction, the question was discussed of carrying out "joint research" in the Antarctic. Both sides, the journal points out, are making efforts "chiefly on political grounds" for strengthening their ties in accord with their common strategic schemes.

China would very much like to penetrate the Antarctic with the aid of the Pinochet regime, the BUSINESS WEEK stresses, to use it in the first place "for outer space research".

Observers draw attention to the fact that the Chinese openly strive to penetrate the Arctic in violation of the existing international treaty which establishes forms of scientific cooperation in that vast zone solely for peaceful aims.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES DEATH OF AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA

LD031351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Text] The Collegium, party committee and local committee of the USSR Foreign Ministry announce with deep sorrow the death on 24 April of Dmitriy Afanasyevich Zelenov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Costa Rica and CPSU member since 1942, and convey their condolences to the deceased's family and relatives.

YEPISHEV HAILS BREZHNEV BOOK ON DETENTE, DEFENSE POLICY

LD031151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Army Gen A. Yepishev article: "Mighty Bastion of the People's Security"; subtitled "On the Publication of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'On Guard Over Peace and Socialism'"]

[Text] In the CPSU's multifaceted activity, questions of foreign policy and of insuring reliable international security, the defense of the homeland, and the gains of socialism and communism have always held and still hold an exceptionally important place. These questions, which correspond to the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and all mankind, are the subject of a new book by Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, published under the title "On Guard Over Peace and Socialism" by the Political Literature Publishing House.

The reports, speeches and printed works in the book reveal the various directions of our Communist Party's and the Soviet state's consistent and persistent struggle for the relaxation of international tension, for world peace and for strengthening the Soviet state's defense capability and the fraternal socialist countries' combat community. The profound scientific analysis of the contemporary problems of war and peace made in the book from class, Marxist-Leninist positions is an outstanding contribution to the further development of the theory of scientific communism.

I.

The questions of struggle for lasting, just peace and security for the peoples and the questions of defending the socialist fatherland and the gains of socialism and communism in the modern age are organically interconnected and interdependent. It is from these positions and as an organic whole that they are examined in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book.

They are examined thoroughly, with the use of much factual material. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev took an active part in the Great Patriotic War, as a fighting soldier from the first to the last day, and he knows from personal experience what tremendous misfortune war causes for the peoples. He is making an outstanding individual contribution to preventing a new world war, to the struggle for lasting peace and security for the peoples, and to solving the urgent foreign policy problems confronting the party and the Soviet state.

The Soviet Union's general foreign policy course as defined by the CPSU program and by its congress decisions is consistent and invariable. It is a Leninist course. It is a course aimed at insuring peaceful conditions for building socialism and communism and at strengthening the socialist countries' unity and cohesion, friendship and fraternity. It is a course aimed at supporting liberation and revolutionary movements and doing everything possible to develop solidarity and cooperation with independent Asian, African and Latin American states. It is a course aimed at asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and delivering mankind from world war. "This," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "is the only right course. It is fully approved by our people and by the vast majority of our planet's population."

Our party's principled foreign policy line at the contemporary stage was exhaustively defined by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev turns repeatedly to the program tenets on international problems elaborated at those congresses to substantiate them profoundly and scientifically and to demonstrate their tremendous significance for all mankind and their outstanding role in the struggle for world peace and the peoples' security. In this struggle the Soviet Union has always held and now holds invariable class, socialist, internationalist positions.

It is from these positions that the USSR pursues the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, regarding that coexistence as a form of class struggle between socialism and capitalism. Defending peaceful coexistence in our time means struggling against imperialist interference in other countries' and peoples' internal affairs. It means struggling to rid the peoples of the threat of world thermonuclear war. It means struggling to create the most favorable conditions for our great cause to triumph.

Our party adheres to a similarly principled view of the relaxation of tension. Detente, the book says, is above all the elimination of the cold war and progress to normal, smooth relations between states. Detente means a readiness to resolve differences and disputes not by force, not by threats and saber-rattling but by peaceful means, at the negotiating table. Detente means a certain trust and an ability to consider one another's legitimate interests. "Detente today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses, "is not just a theory, a slogan or a pious wish. It has many quite specific and tangible actions to its credit."

The book appraises highly and reveals profoundly the lasting significance of these achievements. On the other hand, its pages issue a warning: The international situation remains complex and contradictory. The point is, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, that the capitalist world's aggressive circles react to their defeats in social battles, to the loss of their colonial possessions, to the abandonment of capitalism by more and more countries, to world socialism's successes and the growth of the communist parties' influence in bourgeois states--to all this--by feverishly developing military preparations. Military budgets swell, new types of arms are created, bases are constructed, and military demonstrations are staged. Relying on this "position of strength," imperialism hopes to continue with impunity dominating other countries and peoples.

This profound conclusion, which develops further Lenin's teaching on imperialism, is confirmed by numerous facts and especially by the current unprecedented arms race being pursued under the slow-acting narcotic influence of the decisions of the May 1978 Washington NATO session. The present exacerbation of the international situation, the book observes, is due basically to the unwillingness of the most diehard imperialist circles to make a sober assessment of the existing correlation of forces in the world and to their completely unrealistic calculations, which endanger peace, on achieving military superiority over and dictating their will to the socialist countries. It is these circles' fault that the most important arms limitation talks have slowed down.

Other foul deeds are being planned at the same time. Imperialism and its henchmen and minions are trying to sow discord among those fighting for young states' freedom and independence, inflaming fratricidal conflicts on the Asian and African continents and striving to maintain the centers of tension in the Near East, southern Africa and the Indochina Peninsula.

The present Chinese leaders have essentially become imperialism's direct accomplices in its crimes against peace and socialism. The material in the book shows convincingly that their policy is not only openly directed against most of the socialist countries, but actually closes ranks with the most extreme reaction throughout the world. Beijing's attempts to undermine detente, to prevent disarmament, and to sow mistrust and hostility among states and its desire to provoke a world war on which to warm its own hands represent a great danger.

China's unprecedentedly brazen, piratical attack on Socialist Vietnam was the logical consequence and direct result of this essentially aggressive, great-power, hegemonist policy. "Now everyone can see," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, "that it is precisely that policy which represents the most serious threat to world peace at this time."

Yet further testimony to the degeneration of the Chinese leaders' political course and their hostile attitude to everything that leads toward strengthening peace and international security is Beijing's decision to terminate the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid between the USSR and the PRC. The entire responsibility for this unilateral action hostile to our country rests with the Chinese side, the Soviet Government statement stresses.

Our party and the Soviet people are vigilantly following the development of international events and soberly evaluating the situation. In response to world reaction's military preparations and aggressive aspirations, the Soviet Union takes the necessary measures to defend itself and its socialist friends and to strengthen peace and security for the peoples.

II.

Since the start of the new era opened by Great October, the world situation has changed beyond recognition and the international positions of the Soviet state and of real socialism have strengthened immeasurably. The community of socialist countries is now the decisive revolutionary force and the main factor in world politics. The socialist countries' development, their growing strength, and the increasingly beneficial influence of the international policy they pursue--these now constitute the main trend in mankind's social progress.

International events are developing in favor of socialism, peace and progress. However, the book says, it would be an unforgivable error on our part to relax our revolutionary vigilance or our efforts to strengthen the country's defense might. Marxist-Leninist theory and our own experience teach us that, as long as imperialism exists, we must be constantly on our guard, remain in full mobilization readiness, and tirelessly strengthen our defense might.

The facts testify that reactionary imperialist circles have not renounced the notorious "from a position of strength" policy. Even in our day, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observes, voices are constantly to be heard in the West advocating that the leading NATO power "must be the world's strongest" and that the North Atlantic bloc as a whole must increase its armament and thus exert constant pressure on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. "...We hear arguments from the other side," the book says, "about being ready to deliver "powerful, disabling [unichtozhayushchiy], preemptive strikes" and so forth too often for us not to take any defensive measures."

For these reasons, and confronted by the unrestrained arms race launched in the NATO countries, the Soviet Union is forced to improve its defense. Anyone acquainted with postwar history will recall, incidentally, that the arms race developed on the "action-reaction" principle: The West threw down a challenge, and the Soviet Union had to take it up. That has been the position from the appearance of the first atomic bomb to this day.

The USSR has never armed for the sake of arming and has never been and never will be an instigator of the arms race; our military successes are aimed at making ourselves and our socialist friends secure against possible aggression from any quarter. "The security of our country and that of our allies," the book stresses, "are something which we have never waived and never will waive." Fundamental significance also attaches to the point that we must bear in mind the country's geographical position when weighing up our defense needs.

The collection explains the concept of necessary defense and its sociopolitical essence and content. "As far as our defense is concerned," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observes, "we spend exactly as much on it as is necessary for the reliable security of the Soviet Union, for the defense of socialism's gains jointly with the fraternal countries, and to insure that potential aggressors are not tempted to try to resolve in their favor by force the historic dispute between the two opposing social systems."

The Soviet Union's power and the defense of socialism's gains reliably serve the cause of the peoples' security and the cause of social progress. The material in the book develops further Lenin's teaching about defending the socialist fatherland and shows convincingly that our devotion to the cause of peace not only does not conflict with but, on the contrary, presupposes attention to and concern for our country's defense.

III.

The complex problems of the struggle for world peace and the defense of revolutionary gains are resolved by the Soviet Union in close unity with the fraternal socialist countries. A central place in the book is occupied by questions of the coordinated foreign policy activity of the socialist community states and their Marxist-Leninist parties. Life persuades us that many of the imperialist aggressors' plans have been frustrated because of the existence and active presence of the world socialist system.

The socialist countries' class solidarity and all-round cooperation were vividly demonstrated at the time of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against the American aggressors. Many pages of the book are devoted to that struggle.

The book reveals the essence and significance of the effective system of collective defense which the fraternal socialist countries have established. This defense is implemented, of course, in all spheres of social life--economic, political and ideological. But, because the imperialists have not renounced their gamble on the force of arms, the fraternal socialist countries are confronted by the need to pay particular attention to the armed defense of their gains. Under conditions in which the imperialists organize military provocations first in one and then in another region of the globe, there is nothing more important than to develop even further and to improve the socialist countries' cooperation in defense, supplementing fraternity in work with fraternity in arms.

The main aim of this cooperation, the book emphasizes, is to insure the socialist countries' security and to turn aside the threat of war from mankind. This noble aim is served by the Warsaw Pact Organization, including its military organization. Created in response to imperialism's bloc strategy and to the formation, expansion and consolidation of the aggressive NATO military-political alliance, the Warsaw Pact Organization has fully justified its historical purpose and continues to improve.

The Warsaw Pact is a strictly defensive organization. In its social and political essence it is directly opposed to NATO--a bloc created as a tool for aggression and for suppressing the peoples' liberation struggle. And so it remains today, no matter what attempts are made to color its present activity.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are opposed in principle to the division of the world into military blocs. They have repeatedly stated that, if NATO ceases to operate, the Warsaw Pact will also lose its force. This invariable line was again reaffirmed in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference held in Moscow last November. The declaration contains an extensive program of struggle to expand and deepen the relaxation of tension, to halt the arms race and to achieve the transition to disarmament. Even after these new peace initiatives by the fraternal socialist countries, however, the NATO bosses are going no further than hypocritical acknowledgements of detente and are in reality continuing to boost their military potential.

For this reason the socialist Warsaw Pact states are forced to improve their defensive organization. Their accumulated experience of defense cooperation, which is comprehensively generalized, analyzed and enriched with new ideas, theoretical tenets and practical recommendations in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book, is of tremendous signficance in resolving the problems arising in this sphere.

IV.

The Soviet Armed Forces are a reliable guard over peace and socialism. Explanation of their social role, historical purpose and place in the nationwide [vsenarodnyy] struggle for communism and a just world peace occupies a large section of the book.

The USSR Armed Forces were created and are strengthened with the aim of defending the Soviet people's socialist gains and peaceful labor and the Soviet state's sovereignty and territorial integrity. At the same time they act as a reliable bulwark of the people's security. The Soviet Union's military might is a major factor restraining aggressors.

The book vividly illustrates the immortal feat of the Soviet people and their valiant armed forces in the Great Patriotic War. Readers will note with pride and emotion the warm and sincere lines about the frontline fighters and courageous defenders of the motherland, whose combat and labor feat is highly valued by the party and the peoples.

The lessons of the war teach us unrelenting vigilance and the necessity and ability to tirelessly strengthen the defense capability of the Soviet state and its armed forces. The book devotes considerable attention to their development and to questions of Soviet military building--from the elaboration of Soviet military doctrine to the training and education of army and navy personnel. A great personal contribution to resolving these questions is made by Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. [paragraph continues]

An active participant in many a battle, Leonid Ilich has a great wealth of experience in directly organizing the socialist fatherland's armed defense. This experience is clearly visible in the pages of the book "On Guard Over Peace and Socialism," which also contains Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's memoirs entitled "Malaya Zemlya."

The new collection analyzes all the major questions involved in organizing the homeland's defense. It gives an exhaustive answer to the question of what is meant by strengthening the country's defense capability and the state's military might and what constitutes that might. Paramount importance is attached here to economic and scientific-technical potentials. "Successes in developing our economy, science and technology," the book says, "have enabled us to create a mighty, qualitatively new material-technical base for supplying the army and navy with the latest weapons and to effect a radical reorganization of the armed forces. The Soviet Army now possesses the most sophisticated military equipment in sufficient quantities...."

The book goes on to point out that equal significance attaches to the moral-political state of society and to the spiritual and ethical features of society and the armed forces. The book reveals the prerequisites for and ways of strengthening the Soviet people's moral-political potential and ideological tempering.

Talking about educational work, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev dwells particularly on the tremendous role played by the Soviet Army in that sphere. "Young men enter the soldiers' family without any experience of life. But they leave the army as graduates of the school of endurance and discipline, having received technical and professional knowledge and political training."

The book also stresses the great importance of military-patriotic education, to the development of which particular attention is devoted nowadays in our country. This strengthens even further the traditional inviolable unity of the army and the people.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the party and the people, the Soviet Armed Forces have reached a qualitatively new peak in their development. Missile weapons and other sophisticated equipment have brought in their wake fundamental changes in strategy and tactics, in the organization and supply of the troops and in the methods of training and educating them. The demands on our officer personnel and military cadres and on their ideological tempering and political, professional and moral qualities have increased immeasurably. In this connection the book stresses that now, more than ever before, unremitting attention to improving the work style of commanders, political organs and staffs and high exactingness toward all categories of command and political cadres are required.

The Soviet Armed Forces as a whole and every command and every unit of soldiers, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, must be constantly in a state of readiness such as to exclude the slightest possibility of an agreement taking us by surprise. The troops' combat readiness is the focus of the people's vast efforts toward and material expenditures on equipping the army, of the consciousness, combat training and discipline of all servicemen, of the command personnel's part in managing the troops and of much else besides. In the final analysis this is the crown of the troops' combat skill in peacetime and the key to their victory in war.

Party-political work with the personnel and the Soviet soldiers' ideological tempering have always been and still are a powerful weapon for our army, the book says. There is perhaps scarcely anywhere where opportunities are so favorable for organizing party-political work as in the army and the navy. [paragraph continues]

Pointing out these opportunities, Comrade Brezhnev instructs us: "Our task is to insure that these opportunities are well used and that party-political work is conducted daily, purposefully, with all categories of personnel.

The speeches included in the book delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to military academy graduates and during his visits to units, ships, exercises and maneuvers contain specific recommendations on training and educating military cadres and improving their work style. Leonid Ilich's letters to the personnel of various units, ships and subunits speak penetratingly about the Soviet soldiers' lofty vocation, their fulfillment of their duty to the people and the organization of military work. All these documents testify to the tremendous concern which our Leninist party displays over the homeland's armed defenders. The CPSU's leadership of the armed forces is the main source of their might and invincibility and constitutes the highest principle of Soviet military building.

The 25th CPSU Congress gave a high appraisal of the state of the country's defense capability and of the USSR Armed Forces. From the congress rostrum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: No one should doubt that our party will do everything to insure that the Soviet Union's glorious Armed Forces continue to have at their disposal all the necessary facilities for fulfilling their responsible task of guarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and being a bulwark of world peace.

The framework of Soviet military building, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses, is determined by the limits of necessary defense. The book gives a worthy rebuttal to those Western politicians and ideologists who spread the myth about the "Soviet military threat" on the sole basis that the USSR tirelessly concerns itself to strengthen its armed forces.

The fables about the "Soviet threat" are absolute poppycock. "But it is not innocuous poppycock. It is pernicious," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "since it serves to justify and mask actions which are truly dangerous and potentially aggressive: cranking up the arms race to a new level, building up military forces, and filling the international atmosphere with the noxious fumes of fear, suspicion and hostility."

The Soviet Union is a really powerful state with first-class armed forces. But the sole purpose of this might is the sure defense of our socialist homeland, the gains of socialism and communism and the cause of universal peace.

The publication of this book by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a true Leninist, outstanding statesman and politician and unending fighter for peace and socialism, is an important event in our social life. It provides Soviet people and military cadres with new knowledge of the science of building communism and teaches them how to defend the gains of socialism and communism and strengthen the peoples' security.

BRIEFS

KIEV OFFICIAL'S DEATH--The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers in deep sorrow announce that on 29 April 1979, following a long and grave illness, Vladimir Ivanovich Krivosheye, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee candidate member and Ukrainian Gosplan deputy chairman, died at the age of 66. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 1-3 MAY

LD040626 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 1 May reports that in Belgorodskaya Oblast planting has begun on Russia's largest fruit orchard, which covers an area of almost 4,500 hectares.

At 1750 GMT the radio announces that all workers in the steppe areas of Saratovskaya Oblast are engaged in fieldwork. Moisture retention, fertilizer spreading and the sowing of spring crops are in progress. Spring crops will occupy 5 million hectares. It adds that over 3,000 hectares have been planted with rice in Krasnoarmeyakiy Rayon, Krasnodarskaya Kray.

At 1915 GMT the radio states that the farmers of Voronezhskaya Oblast have begun planting sugar beets, which will occupy 250,000 hectares.

At 0500 GMT on 2 May the radio reports that sowing is in progress at Saratovskaya Oblast, where 5 million hectares will be sown. At Kurskaya Oblast 70,000 hectares will be planted in sugar beets--more than one-third of the total planted area. A target of 4.26 million tons has been pledged.

At 0800 GMT the radio announces that in Altayskiy Kray choice seeds have been stored for the total area to be sown to grain crops--5 million hectares.

At 0830 GMT the radio states that sowing is in progress in the Orenburgskaya Oblast. Fieldwork there was delayed by 2 weeks because of the weather. Farmers in the Orenburgskaya Oblast want to sell 3.8 million tons of grain to the state this year.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that beet sowing has been completed in Kharkovskaya Oblast. The planting of sunflowers and corn is now in progress. In Altayskiy Kray farm workers have decided to sell about 4 million tons of grain to the state this year. In Chardzhouskaya Oblast the sowing of cotton has been completed.

At 1700 GMT the radio notes that the sowing of sugar beets has begun in Orelskaya Oblast. The area alotted to sugar beets here comprises 77,000 hectares. No less than 1.35 million tons of sugar beets are pledged to be delivered to the refineries.

At 0000 GMT on 3 May the radio reports that in the east of the country, as in the center, spring came late. But with the warm weather many farms in the Urals and Western Siberia are at last engaged in fieldwork. One of the chief tasks is to conserve as much moisture as possible. Preparations are being made for the sowing of spring wheat, which is due to begin on 15 May--the date which practice has shown to be the optimum one for the normal development of the shoots. In a period of 10 days various grains will be sown on 40 million hectares in Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. The main varieties grown here are the richest hard spring wheats.

At 0200 GMT the radio announces that in Kharkovskaya Oblast, the sowing of early grain and pulse crops was completed 10 days later than usual due to bad weather. Beets were sown in 3 days instead of 4 on an area of 114,000 hectares. The sowing of sunflowers is now coming to an end.

At 0500 GMT the radio carries a report from Kurskaya Oblast where the sowing of early grain crops, which will occupy about 1 million hectares, is to be completed today. Chernovitskaya Oblast is the first in the western Ukraine to complete sugar beet sowing; 400 quintals per hectare have been pledged, more than has been achieved in recent years. Sowing has now begun in Moskovskaya Oblast. Measures are being taken to conserve moisture.

At 0700 GMT the radio states that fieldwork has opened in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. This year grains will occupy over 2 million hectares. A third of the whole area will be sown with new, high-yield strains, most of which have been chosen by local selectionists. Fieldwork in the Altayskaya Oblast extends from the Kulunda Steppes to the mountain slopes. Moisture retention is now in full swing.

At 1100 GMT the radio announces that the sowing of early crops have started in parts of Siberia, including the Altay, Buryatia and the Irtysh Valley. New crop strains will be sown for the first time in Eastern Siberia this year. These will include the Buryatskaya-34 early corn, which has a potential yield of over 60 quintals per hectare and is resistant to drought and flattening.

At 1750 GMT the radio reports that Volgogradskaya Oblast farmers are sowing 200-200,000 hectares with early spring crops every day. Grains are being planted on 1.8 million hectares in the oblast as a whole. Mass sowing of corn is under way in Moldavia. Fertilizer is being applied simultaneously.

At 1800 GMT the radio states that, according to figures from the USSR CSA, spring crops had been sown on 30 million hectares, or 18 percent of the area allotted to them, by the start of May. Statisticians note that, in the last week of April, twice as much was sown as in the previous week. Everywhere good weather permitted the speed of sowing to be accelerated. The northern boundary of sowing is now on the upper Volga. Fieldwork has started in most oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia. Here the soil is being prepared and at the same time early cereals, vegetables, potatoes and fodder crops are being sown. The Ipatovskiy method of organizing work is helping. Sowing equipment is now on the fields in many farms in the Urals, the southern parts of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. There mainly fodder crops are being sown. The sowing of spring wheat will start in the middle of May.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN PROGRESS

LD031533 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Every Spring Hour Is Precious"]

[Text] Agricultural workers are preparing to mark the May Day holiday with glorious labor deeds. Everywhere competition for the successful performance of the spring sowing--a most important stage in the struggle for a high harvest--is developing widely. Overcoming the difficulties associated with the capricious weather rural workers are taking every hour of fine weather into account and seeking to reduce the time taken for the sowing as much as possible and to insure high quality fieldwork.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration data by 23 April kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had sown spring crops on 18.1 million hectares. That includes 10 million hectares of grain and pulse crops, excluding corn.

The unusually cold spring is retarding the progress of work considerably. April is on the way out, but considerable areas of the spring fields have still not been sown on the farms. The time is now coming when the time taken for sowing assumes top priority. Under these conditions leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, specialists and agricultural organs are required to display a particularly thoughtful approach to the organization of labor and the ability to organize the efficient deployment of hardware and manpower in order to insure 24-hour work in the fields and an excellent standard of soil preparation and sowing.

Nearly one-half of the spring crops area has been sown in Stavropolskiy Kray. Making wide use of the Ipatovskiy Rayon methods, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sown grain crops literally within a few brief hours and are now sowing pulse and groat crops, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and sunflowers. The farms of the Kuban have fulfilled the sowing plan by 53 percent, those of Rostovskaya Oblast by 31 percent, those of Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR--38 percent, and those of Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR--47 percent. In Dagestan the machine operators have taken the sowing units out into the corn plantations.

In the RSFSR as a whole, 4.4 million hectares are now occupied with spring crops. The rise in temperature which has now begun makes it possible to launch fieldwork widely in the Central-Chernozem Zone and Volga regions. The machine operators of Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya oblasts are in the lead here. In Voronezhskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts the sowing is only just beginning. Everything down to the last detail must be taken into account in preparing for mass fieldwork in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals and the Transurals, and Siberia. At the same time in these regions seeds have not been brought up to a high enough standard everywhere and exchange operations have not been completed in a number of places.

Spring work is taking place under difficult conditions in the Ukraine, where 5.5 million hectares have been sown to spring crops. That is 33 percent of the plan. There are many examples of skillful labor organization in the republic. The machine operators of Odesskaya Oblast took only 40 hours to cope with the sowing of early crops. On the farms of Dnepropetrovskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts special attention is being devoted to the quality of soil preparation and sowing and to the efficient use of fertilizers. Comprehensive detachments are completing the sowing of sunflowers in the fields of Khersonskaya Oblast. Success was achieved in the May Day competition by the machine operators of "Ukraina" Kolkhoz, Novotroitskiy Rayon, who sowed 400 hectares of oilseed crops in 3 days.

In Kazakhstan the sowing front is moving further north all the time. Here 1.3 million hectares are already occupied by spring crops. The Moldavian farms are beginning to sow corn. Here wide use is being made of industrial methods for cultivating that crop, which makes it possible to obtain high yields without the expenditure of manual labor. Making use of fine days, the machine operators of Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are launching fieldwork. To save time, in Brestskaya Oblast they are using coupled units for potato sowing and are using mechanical methods of loading the seed potatoes into the sowers.

One of the farmers' urgent tasks is to sow the sugar beet as soon as possible. So far, this crop has been sown over 854,000 hectares--23 percent of the plan. An example in this work is being set by the collectives of farms in Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, the initiators of the all-union competition for obtaining the maximum quantity of sugar per hectare. Using the Ipatovskiy Rayon method, they sowed this valuable industrial crop over 8,200 hectares in 4.5 days. That is how all the country's beetgrowers should cope with this task this year.

This year considerable areas must be sown to groat crops to insure a sharp increase in the production of buckwheat, millet and other crops. Areas sown with rice will exceed 600,000 hectares for the first time. The sowing is now under way in Central Asia, the Kuban and the Primorskiy Kray. The farms of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast have pledged to sell the state at least 313,000 tons of the white grain--much more than last year. Here more than 200 comprehensive detachments and links are now working in the paddy fields.

The farmers of Central Asia and Azerbaijan are directing their efforts toward the speediest completion of the cotton sowing. This crop already occupies 2.6 million hectares of irrigated fields. Here special attention is being devoted to creating the conditions for obtaining high quality raw cotton. In Uzbekistan machine operators sowed seeds for fine-fiber varieties of cotton at the best possible time. In Ashkhabadskaya Oblast, Turkmenistan, which has fulfilled the sowing plan, the progressive, wide-row method has been introduced using accurate sowing. Immediately after sowing, the cotton-growers begin tending the plant.

In these tense spring days much urgent work has to be done by the potato growers, vegetable growers and orchard growers and by the collectives of teams occupied in fodder production. To make every hour of fine weather pay, to make up for lost time and at the same time to insure high quality sowing of all agricultural crops means laying a reliable foundation for the 1979 harvest.

HURRICANE CAUSES ELECTRICAL DAMAGE IN OMSKAYA OBLAST

LD031553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent V. Gavrichkin report under rubric "According to the Law of Courage": "And the Hurricane Receded"]

[Text] Omsk--V. Krotov, chief of the "Omskenergo" administration, was one of the first to receive a storm warning from the meteorologists as early as 24 April. Hoping the forecasters were mistaken, he noted down the report and at once issued instructions to all services and subdivisions to make people and equipment fully ready.

The first alarm signal was received from Poltavskiy Rayon, which borders on Kazakhstan: A railroad power line had gone out of commission. But the linemen, who had no rest all night, repaired the damage. However, moving ever further to the north of the oblast, the raging hurricane brought more and more destruction. Electric trains were halted on the Omsk-Isilkul and Omsk-Nazyvayevsk branches, and a number of other power lines were cut off. It is true that current was supplied to the Nazyvayevsk direction by a roundabout route, but soon that power bridge was broken too: The wires could not withstand the weight of ice, and the wind broke the pylons. Early in the morning of 25 April the elements inflicted such a blow that electricity ceased reaching Omsk from the Yermak GRES: 25 km from Pavlodar the wires fell to the ground on 36 spans of the LEP-500 power transmission line.

People needed to mobilize all their resources to the utmost and needed all their courage to counter the elements.

Here are some brief reports, like combat dispatches. Workers teams from Omsk traveled to the scene of the break in the LEP-500. Linemen of "Pavlodarenergo" and the 59th mechanized column of the "Stroyelektromontazh" trust went there too. Approximately 400 workers and specialists of Omskaya Oblast western power networks worked all night, and the next morning none of them asked for a rest. To prevent congestion on the railroad, engineers of diesel locomotive teams arriving in Omsk from the east extended their journeys to Isilkul and Nazyvayevsk. Measures were also taken on kolkhozes and sovkhozes to insure that the work rhythm of farmsteads, livestock complexes and poultry farms was not disrupted.

The hurricane has now receded, although it has left behind a grim trail. All the railroad power lines with capacities of 35 kilovolts and more are carrying current. Measures have been taken in the oblast to quickly liquidate the effects of the hurricane.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO SOVIET, BULGARIAN COSMONAUTS

Presentation Announced

LD031914 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, May 3, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev presented high Soviet awards in the Kremlin today to Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Nikolay Rukavishnikov and to the Bulgarian citizen, Researcher-Cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov.

For courage and heroism displayed during the flight on board the space ship Soyuz-33 twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Nikolay Rukavishnikov was awarded the Order of Lenin, while the first Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

Brezhnev, Cosmonauts Make Speeches

LD032050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] We have just received a report on the presentation of high governmental awards to Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the presentation of the awards. He said: [read by announcer]

Today in a springtime and flowering Moscow we cordially congratulate the space heroes, our Soviet Comrade Nikolay Rukavishnikov and citizen of the Bulgarian People's Republic Comrade Georgi Ivanov. I shall not hide the fact, Comrade Brezhnev said, that I followed their flight with concern [volneniye] and was very pleased that it ended safely.

I am confident that in the history of the conquest of space this flight will occupy a special place, inasmuch as the crew of the spaceship had to operate in unusually difficult conditions.

Dear Comrades Rukavishnikov and Ivanov, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized addressing the cosmonauts, now you can be said to be star brothers. We admire the courage and self-possession you showed and your professional skill. Thank you for your excellent service. The family of cosmonauts has acquired a representative of socialist Bulgaria. The wings of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship have lifted a Russian and a Bulgarian into space.

For the courage and heroism shown while carrying out the flight in the Soyuz-33 spacecraft, USSR Cosmonaut-Pilot Nikolay Rukavishnikov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, is awarded the Order of Lenin, and the first Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov is awarded the high award of Hero of the Soviet Union with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev congratulated the cosmonauts on these high USSR awards and wished them good health and fresh successes in their difficult work.

Cosmonauts Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov spoke in reply. In his speech, Comrade Rukavishnikov said:

Permit me to express sincere appreciation and heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and to you personally, much-respected Leonid Ilich, for the trust you have put in us and such a high appraisal of the in-flight activity of the Soyuz-33 crew. A Soviet-Bulgarian crew has now worked in space. Our flight graphically demonstrated that the indestructible, age-old friendship of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples has now risen to cosmic heights. During the flight our crew found itself in a difficult situation, but we did everything to insure that the flight ended successfully.

On behalf of the cosmonauts, Rukavishnikov assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Brezhnev that they would do everything to fulfill the tasks laid down by the 25th CPSU Congress in the sphere of cosmonautics, so that space technology, created by the mind, talent and work of the Soviet people, can be utilized effectively in the interests of the further development of science, the successful resolution of national-economic tasks, and the strengthening of the might of our motherland and the whole socialist community.

Georgi Ivanov then spoke: It was with profound emotion that I learned I had been awarded the supreme distinction--Hero of the Soviet Union--with the presentation of the Order of Lenin, he said. It is a great honor for me. I feel appreciation and gratitude toward the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, and I see this award as an award to the Bulgarian People's Army and all the Bulgarian people. I am happy and proud, glad that my little Bulgaria is taking an active part, together with the other socialist countries, in manned flights under the Intercosmos program, which serves the cause of strengthening peace on earth. This flight confirms once again the indestructible friendship of the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, no small contribution to the strengthening of which is made by you, respected Leonid Ilich, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee. This friendship is lodged inside the heart and flows in the blood of every Bulgarian. Georgi Ivanov expressed gratitude to all who had prepared them for the flight, those who provided the backup and those who created the remarkable space technology. The Bulgarian cosmonaut proposed a vivat in honor of the great Soviet people, a hero people, a worker people, a people building communism.

The speeches were heard with great attention, and met with prolonged applause.

The crew of the Soyuz-33 spaceship presented Leonid Ilich with his book "Malaya Zemlya" and a pennant depicting the state flags of the two countries which they took with them on the flight, and also commemorative bas-reliefs of the emblems of the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian People's Republic as a symbol of the fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in space.

Present at the award presentation were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Blatov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Major General of Aviation Nikolayev, first deputy chief of the Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Center; Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Yeliseyev, the flight director; and also Zhulev, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the Soviet Union.